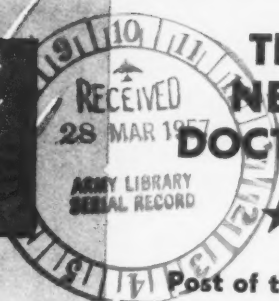


# Leatherneck

APRIL 1957

MAGAZINE OF THE MARINES

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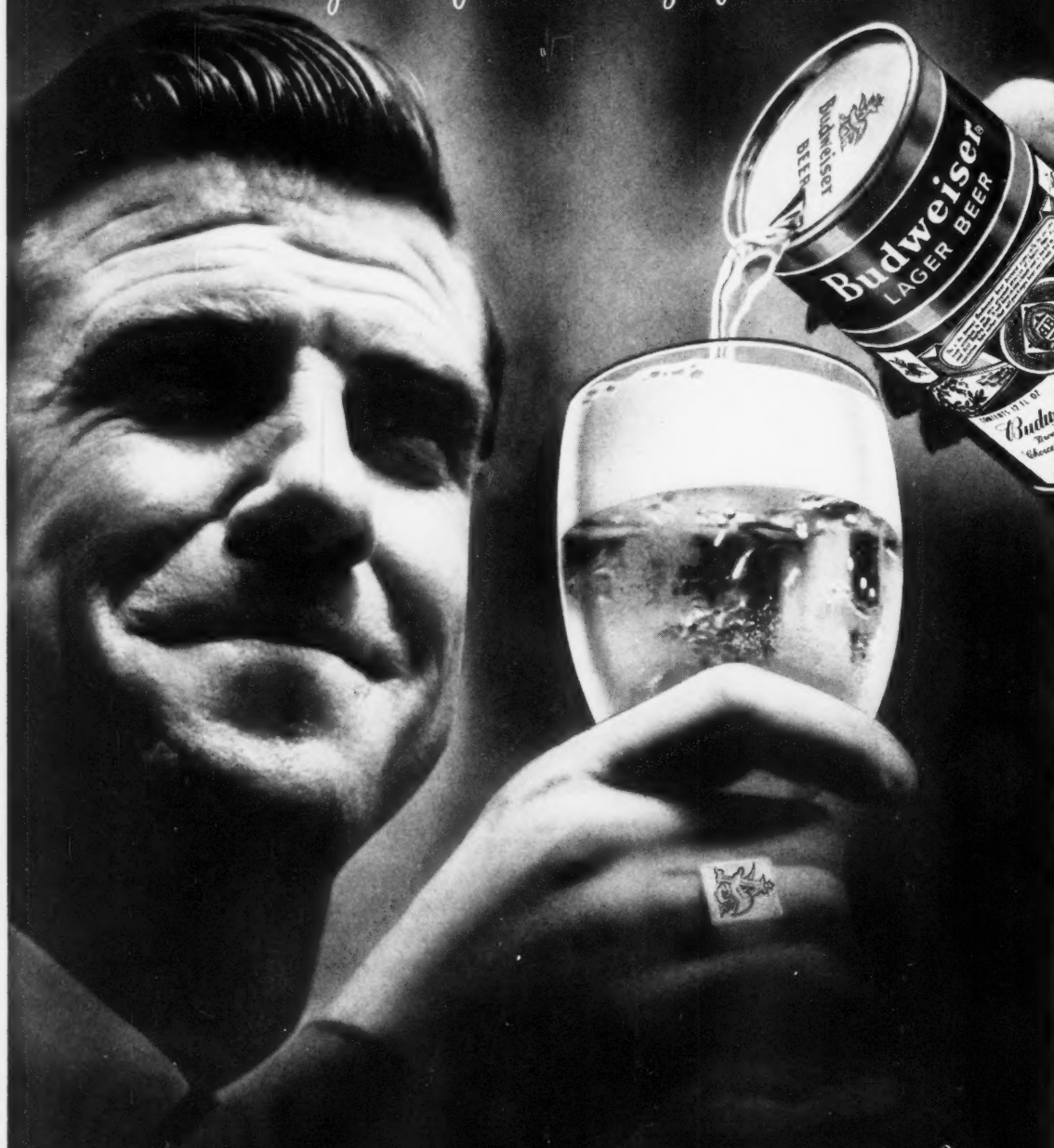
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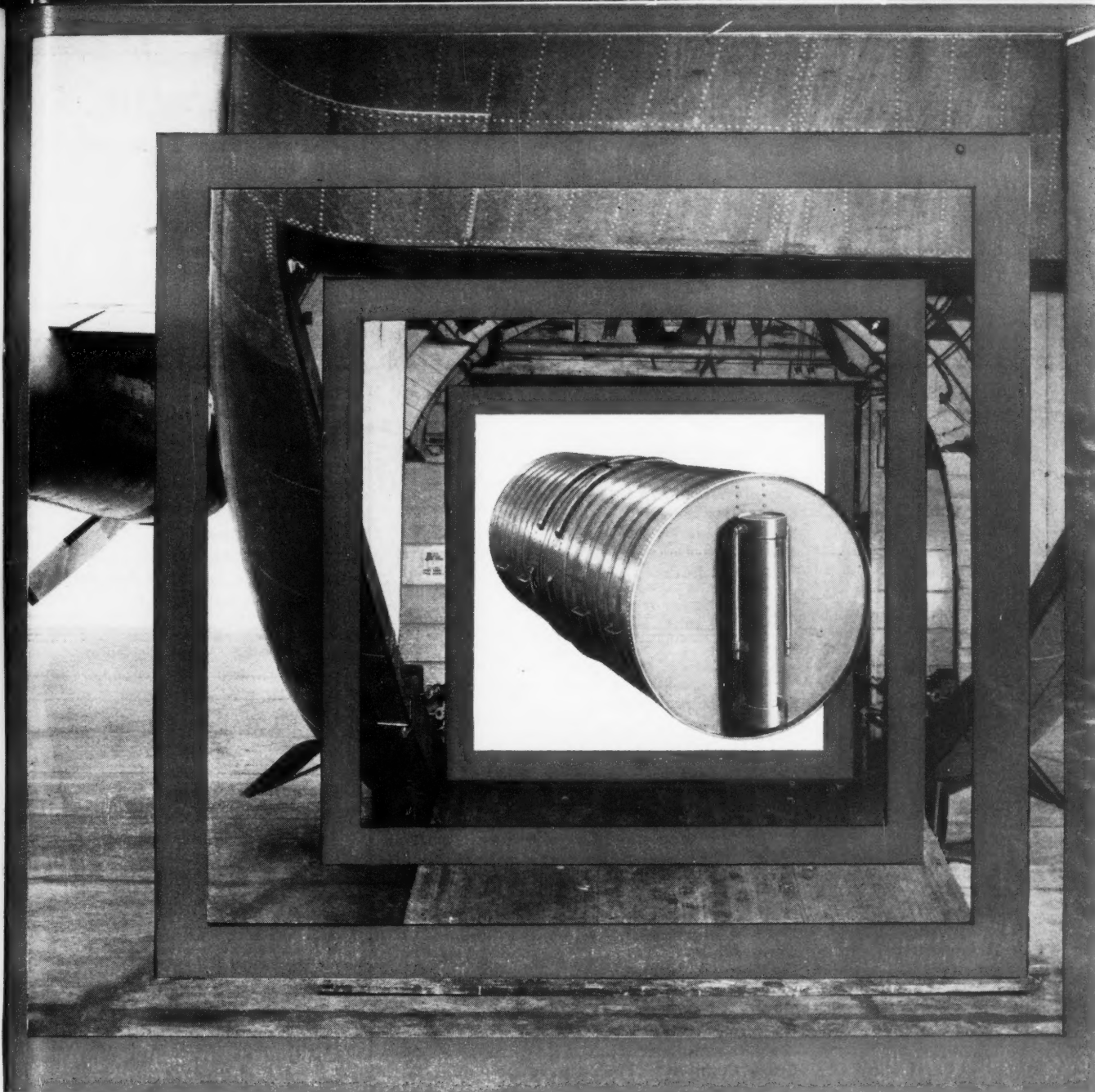
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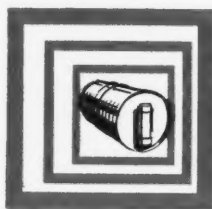
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APRIL, 1957

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## NEXT MONTH . . .

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**Manuscripts**, art or photographs should be accompanied by addressed envelopes and return postage. The Publisher assumes no responsibility for return of unsolicited manuscripts, drawings or photographs.

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## THIS MONTH'S COVER

April showers bring not only May rosebuds but happy smiles to the poor footslogger scheduled to fall out for an afternoon of grinder pounding. Pfc Ken Hine, a Leatherneck staff artist (who has often welcomed such showers himself) illustrates the perfect afternoon for a sudden April downpour.

**CHANGE OF ADDRESS:** Send your new address at least **FIVE WEEKS** before the date of the issue with which it is to take effect. Address **LEATHERNECK Magazine**, P.O. Box 1918, Washington 13, D. C.

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Edited by MSgt. Donald F. Ball

#### LEAVE RELIEF

Dear Sir:

I read in the November issue of *Leatherneck* where you came to the aid of a master sergeant who reverted to an enlisted status from first lieutenant. For a second I thought I was reading about myself for I was in a very similar situation.

I was a technical sergeant when I was commissioned a second lieutenant in the Reserves in February, 1953. I served on active duty for my obligated two years and attained the rank of first lieutenant.

When faced with the prospect of being released to inactive duty, I submitted a letter which specifically requested that I be allowed to revert to an enlisted status upon completion of my tour of duty. This request was approved and on March 29, 1955, I was released from active duty and enlisted the following day as a master sergeant. I was denied lump sum leave settlement (42 days) and travel pay since the adjutant decided I was being released to accept enlisted rank. Naturally I protested but to no avail.

Obviously my question is was I also right in claiming I was entitled to lump sum settlement for leave? Also was I entitled to travel pay?

MSgt. Norman B. Hagel  
Marine Det.,

USS SHANGRI-LA (CVA-38)  
c/o FPO, San Francisco, Calif.

● For the benefit of other Marines who may be in similar circumstances, we are publishing the advice given by the Regulations and Directives Section, Supply Department, HQMC, to MSgt. Hagel.

"MSgt. Hagel should be advised to submit his questions to the Commandant of the Marine Corps (COP) for an official determination as to his entitlement to mileage and lump sum

leave settlement. His letter should be forwarded via his commanding officer and disbursing officer, and should state whether he elected to have carried forward to his new enlistment the balance of unused leave due him at the time of his separation from active service as an officer. If he did not exercise an election upon his separation, he should state in his letter whether he now desires to be paid for the unused leave then due him.

"It will expedite the processing of his case if the endorsement of the commanding officer (1) contains a statement as to the leave election, if any, reflected by available records, and (2) encloses a certified copy of MSgt. Hagel's leave record covering the period from the date of his enlistment."—Ed.



#### HOSPITALIZATION QUESTIONS

Dear Sir:

Is it possible to be promoted from staff sergeant to technical sergeant while a patient in a Naval Hospital if otherwise qualified? While serving in a limited duty status?

I understand that six months storage of household effects is allowed while sick in the hospital. If at the end of a six month period a patient is returned to duty for a period of one month and then was readmitted to the hospital,

would he again be allowed six months additional storage?

SSgt. John T. Margie  
Ward 2A  
U.S. Naval Hospital

Philadelphia, Pa.

● Enlisted Section, Promotion Branch, HQMC, gave us this information about your promotion question:

"The fact that an enlisted Marine is a patient in a Naval Hospital is not in itself a deterrent to promotion. Subject to the commanding officer's approval and provided the candidate's name has not been placed on the Temporary Retired List, Retired List, or that he has not been ordered to appear before a Physical Evaluation Board, he is eligible for consideration for promotion.

"SSgt. Margie was among those considered by the Fall 1956 Headquarters Noncommissioned Officer Promotion Board but not among those whose promotion was recommended by the Board."

To your second question regarding the second storage of household goods after a readmission to the hospital the answer is affirmative. See paragraph 8009.4t(1) to (4) of Joint Travel Regulations. Concerning your own personal case you should contact the Shipping and Receiving Officer at your duty station. Perhaps the Marine Liaison Office at the hospital will assist you in this.—Ed.

#### INTEGRATION

Dear Sir:

I understand that when a Reserve integrates into the Regular Marine Corps from the Reserves and takes an administrative reduction from staff sergeant to sergeant, he automatically receives waivers on his promotion tests and is thus automatically eligible for promotion to staff sergeant.

If this is so, where could I find further detailed information?

Mrs. Edward M. Bitting  
P.O. Box #529

Camp Knox Trailer Park  
Camp Lejeune, N.C.

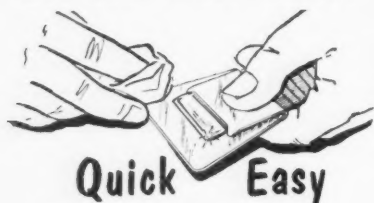
● Enlisted Section, Promotion Branch, HQMC, answered your question as follows:

"The authority to waive promotion tests for personnel who integrate into the Regular Marine Corps has not been delegated to commanding officers. The Commandant has retained this power through the broad terms of paragraph 9363.4 of the Marine Corps Manual. This was done because it is impossible for all commanding officers to determine from his current service records, whether or not a former Reservist 'integrated.' This determination can only be made from a review of his

(CONTINUED ON PAGE 5)



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# Corps Quiz

**T**HE FOLLOWING quiz was prepared by Master Sergeant J. P. Smith, Special Services Branch, Headquarters, Marine Corps.

1. Money for the athletic and recreational activities of the Special Services program comes from \_\_\_\_\_?

- (a) non-appropriated funds
- (b) appropriated funds
- (c) combination of both

2. The \_\_\_\_\_ is directly responsible for the establishment and execution of an adequate Special Services Program.

- (a) commanding officer
- (b) Special Services officer
- (c) athletic officer

3. Professional boxers are permitted to compete against amateur boxers in Marine Corps exhibition bouts.

- (a) True
- (b) False

4. Normally, the recreation fund gets its money from \_\_\_\_\_.

- (a) profits of the Marine Corps Exchange
- (b) Commandant of the Marine Corps
- (c) profits from games and entertainment

5. Soliciting funds or equipment by local commands from other than Marine Corps sources is encouraged.

- (a) True
- (b) False

6. The \_\_\_\_\_ is responsible for all recreation fund cash and property.

- (a) commanding officer
- (b) Special Services officer
- (c) custodian of the recreation fund

7. The custodian of a recreation fund of a command is appointed by \_\_\_\_\_.

- (a) Commandant of the Marine Corps
- (b) commanding officer
- (c) Special Services officer

8. Normally a Post or Station recreation council will consist of \_\_\_\_\_.

- (a) two officers
- (b) not less than three commissioned or warrant officers, of which one will be the Special Services officer

9. The recreation council will convene \_\_\_\_\_.

- (a) monthly
- (b) quarterly
- (c) semi-annually

10. A Certificate of Disposition will be used for recreation property having an initial value of \_\_\_\_\_.

- (a) \$10
- (b) \$15
- (c) \$25

See answers on page 84. Score 10 points for each correct answer; 10 to 30 Fair; 40 to 60 Good; 70 to 80 Excellent; 90 to 100 Outstanding.

## SOUND OFF

[continued from page 3]

entire military service record which is maintained at HQMC.

"In this connection the term 'integrate' as used in reference to Marine Reservists who enlist in the Regular Marine Corps should be clarified. 'Integration' is used to describe the enlistment of only those Reservists who were serving with the Regular Marine Corps at the time they accepted discharge from the Marine Corps Reserve in order to enlist in the Regular Marine Corps. Former Reservists who were not on extended active duty at the time of discharge from the Marine Corps Reserve are considered to have 'enlisted' or 'reenlisted' in the Regular Marine Corps.

"A review of your husband's record shows that Sergeant Bitting was a member of an Organized Marine Reserve unit and not serving on extended active duty on May 13, 1956, the date of his discharge from the Marine Corps Reserve. He is therefore not considered to have been 'integrated' but rather to have been 'reenlisted' in the Regular Marine Corps. In view of this he is not eligible to receive promotion test waivers at the E-5 level as issued to those who have 'integrated.'

"However, your husband met the service-in-grade required of sergeants during the 56-2 Testing Period cycle—the first testing cycle held subsequent to his reenlistment. Sgt. Bitting had served satisfactorily in that grade during his previous enlistment for a total period of 29 months and six days. But there is no record of your husband taking these tests. Therefore, they are being forwarded to his commanding officer.

"In the event Sgt. Bitting receives passing grades on both the Technical Test and the General Military Subjects Test, he will receive appropriate consideration for promotion to staff sergeant during the current promotion cycle. Sgt. Bitting also had a total of 17 months and 12 days satisfactory prior service as a staff sergeant which will be included at a future date when his eligibility for testing at the E-6 level is being determined."—Ed.

### PROMOTION SYSTEM

Dear Sir:

From time to time *Leatherneck Magazine* has published articles on the Marine Corps promotion system. However, I wonder if there is a system.

TURN PAGE

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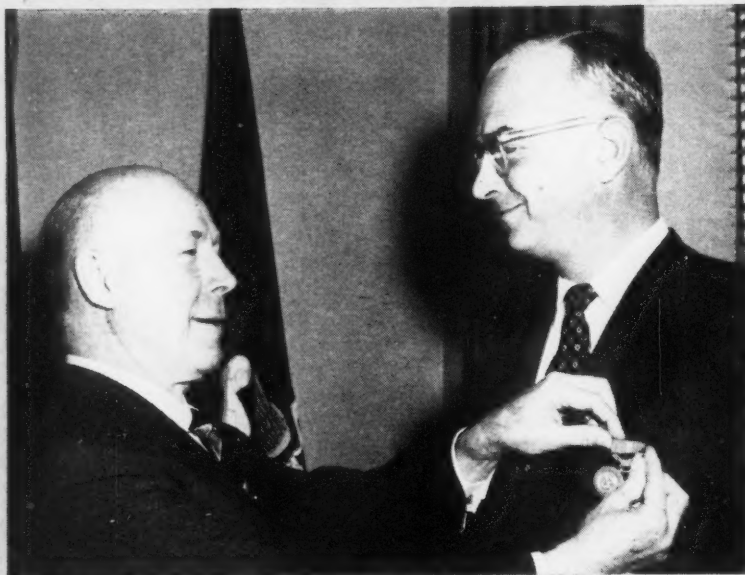
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TRANS WORLD AIRLINES  
UNITED AIR LINES  
WEST COAST AIRLINES  
WESTERN AIR LINES  
WIEN ALASKA AIRLINES

# Distinguished Civilian Service Medal



Secretary of the Navy, Charles S. Thomas, presented Lt. Col. John H. Dillon, USMCR, with a distinguished service award

**T**HE NAVY'S Distinguished Civilian Service Medal was recently presented to John H. Dillon, Administrative Assistant to five Navy Secretaries over a period of nine years. The award was made in recognition of his outstanding service to the Navy Department as a career official in the public service.

In presenting this highest Navy civilian citation before an impressive group of Government officials and senior officers of the Navy and Marine Corps, Secretary of Navy, Charles S. Thomas, stressed the fact that Mr. Dillon received his basic training as a private in the Marine Corps.

The citation, which accompanied the gold medal, read in part:

"For distinguished service in providing the knowledge and experience required for effective continuity of Navy administration. As the key career executive of the Navy, he has advised the appointed members of the Secretariat with rare dis-

cernment and objectivity, has represented them with distinction, and has achieved high reputation throughout the Government, both for himself and the Department. . . ."

As Administrative Assistant to the Secretary of the Navy, Mr. Dillon exercises general supervision and coordination of the Department of the Navy's management programs, all matters affecting administration of the Department at the seat of Government and administration of the Executive Office of the Secretary. He is one of the six executive assistants to the Secretary of the Navy, serving to maintain administrative continuity between changes in Government administration.

Mr. Dillon, a lieutenant colonel in the Marine Corps Reserve, has served on the Marine Corps Memorial Foundation Board in addition to other Corps activities. Prior to World War II, he rose from private to master sergeant and was commissioned in April, 1942.

## SOUND OFF (cont.)

For the past couple of years I have been one of the many looking forward to promotion. In June, 1952, I was promoted to staff sergeant and then in January, 1953, I took and passed my Technical Test (0147) and my General Military Subjects Test. At that time I figured it would be two years before I'd be promoted to E-6.

During the last four and a half years I've received only excellent to outstanding fitness reports. During this period I have been assigned as chief clerk and for a short time was acting first sergeant. Yet when promotions came out again this year, I was passed over again. Just what does a staff sergeant in the administrative field have to do to get promoted? During this promotion period 39 promotions to technical sergeant were made, and I know one of the men promoted was junior to me.

I know that I am not the only one in this boat and it's about time the Marine Corps did something to even out promotions. If the Marine Corps cannot offer a man promotion for the next few years, then he should be given an opportunity to retrain without losing his promotional status or be permitted to request a discharge so that he might try another branch of service or civilian life.

The Marine Corps should re-evaluate the present system and bring it into line by authorizing promotions by rank regardless of MOS. In other words, promote Staff NCOs the same way as officers and sergeants and below.

SSgt. Richard Chamberlain  
H&SCo., 3rd Marines(Reinf)  
Third Marine Division, FMF,  
c/o FPO, San Francisco, Calif.

● *Enlisted Section, Promotion Branch, HQMC, said this about your proposal:*

"The Marine Corps enlisted promotion system provides that all enlisted personnel within each grade compete with each other on a Marine Corps-wide basis for promotion to the next higher noncommissioned officer grade. It is believed to be a just system, protecting the Marine as well as the needs of the Marine Corps.

"Promotions are made to fill vacancies in the over-all strength of the Marine Corps. What may presently appear to be an injustice to Marines in one occupational field is not a permanent condition. Promotion within occupational fields in staff noncommissioned officer grades benefits the Marine as well as the Marine Corps for few Marines in Occupational Field 01, for example, are qualified to perform duties in OF 70."—Ed.

(CONTINUED ON PAGE 10)



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# Behind the Lines ...

**L**EATHERNECK's Assistant Managing Editor once crept silently away for a quiet vacation in Iowa—in April. When his absence was discovered, we shook him up with a simple little telegram which read:

"Ignore first wire."

Our telegram also flipped the telegraph office who hadn't lost a communication since Custer's last stand.

April First gimmicks are usually pretty mean, and are mostly devised to cause somebody a lot of trouble or exasperation. Years ago we tied a long black thread to an old pocket-book, left the purse on the sidewalk and hid behind a board fence with the end of the string. But times have changed; we've grown meaner with the years. Now we wait for a harassed writer to call us from the boon-docks. We ask a simple question, "Where are you?"

If the answer is, "In a phone booth," we hang up.



And speaking of phone booths, we remember the day two of our Machiavellian artists were down town buying art supplies. The sight of two adjacent phone booths was more than they could resist. Fortified with dimes they each took a booth. Sergeant Bristow called the Top on one Leatherneck line and asked for Sergeant Beveridge. While the Top was checking the art department for Beveridge, Bristow and Beveridge switched booths. When the Top stated that Beveridge was not at his drawing board, the voice on the other end said, "This is Beveridge. I want to speak to Bristow." Now, the Top had two phones in his hands—Bristow on one, Beveridge on the other. At this unfortunate moment a brief detail on the other side of the office claimed the Top's attention.

Bristow and Beveridge again switched phone booths.

The Top didn't go over the hill but it is said that he babbled incoherently into phones until he was finally sent to the Far East where babbling into phones is a very honorable talent.

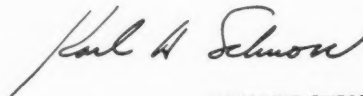
Leatherneck Staff Writer, Master Sergeant Paul Sarokin and Staff Photographer, Technical Sergeant Charles Tyler were in Tokyo—in April—two years ago. Sarokin, scanning the *Nippon Times*, was suddenly jolted by a front page story by an unknown Japanese writer called *Shigatsu Baka*.

The story described in detail the arrival of a Russian bomber which had landed at Tokyo International Airport. Its compass had been inaccurate and the pilot, in perfect English, had requested landing instructions from the tower. When the huge bomber had landed, the story said, the pilot and crew, including a woman captain, had been taken into custody immediately—and a cordon of Marines had been thrown around the plane. Sarokin and Tyler, ever on the lookout for story possibilities on Marine activity, made hasty calls for transportation, packed cameras, flashbulbs and notebooks and took off.

As the Leatherneck team hurried through the lobby of their hotel, Tyler was greeted by several Japanese friends. He mentioned the urgency of the story for which he and Sarokin were headed, and showed them the clipping. The Japanese grinned knowingly.

Then, politely, they informed Tyler that *Shigatsu Baka* is Japanese for April Fool.

HOWEVER, we hasten to add, in these last few lines, that although the first day of April may be a time for comedy, the month of April has brought a good deal of serious drama to the military history of the United States. Seven of our nine major wars have started in April. Lynn Montross reviews briefly the events which led to these major conflicts in *We Blow Our Top In April* on pages 42 to 45 of this issue.

  
 MANAGING EDITOR



## MAIL CALL

*Leatherneck receives many letters requesting information concerning members of the Marine Corps, and other branches of the service. Condensations of these letters are published in this column as a service to our readers.*

*To avoid errors, all names and addresses must be printed or typed.*

Former Marine Robert M. Teeple, 2732 West Jefferson Blvd., Dallas 11, Texas, to hear from MSgt. Robert J. LECOURT, 266788, believed to be somewhere in the Norfolk area.

\* \* \*

Sgt. Francis C. Cronin, India Battery, 3d Bn., Twelfth Marines, First Marine Brigade, % FPO, San Francisco, Calif., to hear from SSgt. Arthur T. NIELZWIECKI, 597306, whose last known address was 2d 90-mm AAA Gun Bn., Camp Lejeune, N. C.

\* \* \*

Peter B. Warren, CD1, USN, CSCN/CHSA, Box 23, Navy 510, % FPO, New York, N. Y., to hear from Nickolas PADGEN, who in 1947 was a captain stationed at the Naval Recruiting Depot, Omaha, Neb.

\* \* \*

Lee E. Fugate, Box 293, Luther, Okla., to hear from the drill instructors of platoons 278 and 375: SSgt. MACH, Sgt. COLEMAN, Cpl. ELLSWORTH, SSgt. S. S. EAKIN, Sgt. THOMAS, Cpl. HONDA. All are stationed at MCRD, San Diego.

\* \* \*

Royal F. Willett, 12 Imperial St., Old Orchard, Maine, to hear from former Marine Gilbert CHEVENELLE.

\* \* \*

Sydney Kerr, 3533 Cherokee, San Diego, Calif., to hear from SSgt. Conrad E. BJORKMAN, Jr., or anyone knowing his whereabouts.

\* \* \*

SSgt. Donald F. Perkins, Marine Security Guard, American Embassy, APO 230, % Postmaster, New York, N. Y., to hear from SSgt. Norman O. WILIAMS whose last known address was Camp Lejeune, N. C., or from anyone knowing his whereabouts.

TURN PAGE

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SPEARMINT  
CHEWING GUM**

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### MAIL CALL (cont.)

Florence Friedberg, 5721 Stratford, Los Angeles 12, Calif., to hear from Cpl. Slim A. TRAKER, 1068397, whose last known address was YMF 323, % FPO, San Francisco, Calif.

Former Marine George W. Laird, Jr., 2491 Albrecht Ave., Akron 12, Ohio, to hear from **Pfc Joseph PELKA** who served with him in the 4.2 Mortar Co., Eighth Marines, at Camp Lejeune, N. C., and whose last known address was Japan.

Miss Mary Bennett, 412 Main St., Asbury Park, N. J., to hear from **Harold E. LANE**, whose last known address was Neptune, N. J.

Former Marine Carl L. Truluck, 117 N. Main St., Mullins, S. C., to hear from anyone who took boot training in Co. E-5 at Parris Island in March, 1932.

Sgt. G. S. Cornuet, SOES Photo Lab., MCAS, Cherry Point, N. C., to hear from Cpl. W. R. PALMER, who served with him in Marine Photographic Squadron Two (VMJ-2).

Former Marine Jonnie B. Flinn, 611½ Myrtle Ave., Kansas City 24, Mo., to hear from the following men who served with him in the 35th Replacement Draft, Second Marine Division, in May or June of 1945: Lt. R. E. DYE; Major HARRICK; LeRoy FIRTH; Coleman E. SMITH; WALSH; WELLOUGHBY; H E M I N G W A Y ; MARCHAND; MELEK; MACK, CASSIDY; and, Sgt. W. C. HAGGARD, whose last known address was Rte. 2, Bullard, Tex. Flinn needs affidavit from these men, proving he was wounded when a Japanese mine exploded.

Sgt. M. R. Gandy, "A" Battery, 1st Bn., Twelfth Marines, % FPO, San Francisco, Calif. to hear from SSgt. **L. A. BARNARD** and SSgt. **KOHLER**.

END

## SOUND OFF

[continued from page 6]

## DEVOTIONS FROM KOREA

Dear Sir:

We are wondering if you would like to print our son's Easter prayer in *Leatherneck*. Our son's name was Leonard J. Hundshamer. He was in E-2-5, First Marine Division, in Korea.

We wish your magazine continued success and our best wishes.

Mr. and Mrs. A. L. Hundshamer Sr.,  
120 Wadsworth St.,  
Syracuse 8, N.Y.

● *We are most happy to publish your son's prayer.—Ed.*

### "Easter Prayer"

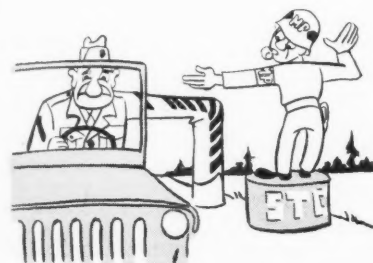
*Written in Korea by Pfc Leonard J. Hundshamer, USMC, age 20 years. Killed in action in Korea on July 3, 1951.*

**"Let us, on this blessed day, turn away our minds from today's strife, and look back to the day of our Lord's rising from the dead.**

"May we honor Him, who hath created one of the biggest miracles when He arose. May we never forget His sufferings on Calvary for our sins.

"On this Blessed Easter, may all men rest their minds, and concentrate on the blessings given them by our Lord. Oh, Lord, deliver all men from tyranny, and let them worship their God without interference.

"These are the things I am fighting for, and when I think them all over, I don't mind my task over here in Korea."



### PROMOTION CUTOFF

Dear Sir:

I would like to settle a question in my mind and in the minds of other Marines in the Motor Transport Field (3500). Since cutting scores have been sent out for the last three promotion cycles to staff sergeant, they have been unusually high for motor transport while other fields have been considerably lower. Yet, motor transport offi-



cers tell us there's a shortage of staff sergeants in the field.

The way it's set up now you have to have almost four and a half years in grade as a sergeant before you can even think about being promoted. This is rough, for in some of the other fields sergeants will be making staff with little over 19 months in grade.

I'd like to know what the scoop is and would like to know if there is any chance for a change in the near future. At the present rate of promotion in OF 35 all the career Marines will be putting in for a change of MOS.

Sgt. D. E. Dougherty  
Auto Field Maint Co.,  
MaintBn., 1st CSG,

Camp Pendleton, Calif.

● Enlisted Section, Promotion Branch, HQMC, gave us this "scoop."

"The number of promotions to staff sergeant in the motor transport field is based on the existing vacancies in that occupational field. To fill these vacancies the cutting score is established which will ensure the promotion of the sergeants who meet the minimum desirable standards, and which keeps the number of staff sergeants within the maximum allowable limit in the motor transport field.

"Personnel planning endeavors to correct discrepancies between occupational fields, and if normal attrition does not appear to be the solution, retraining assignments are encouraged. Present indications are that promotions to staff sergeant in 1957 in the motor transport field will approximate those of 1956."—Ed.

#### GI BILL ENTITLEMENT

Dear Sir:

Recently I read a "Fact Sheet" on the Korean GI Bill dated May 23, 1955, published by the Veterans Administration.

There seems to be a difference of opinion as to determining days of military service which establish eligibility for educational benefits.

A person entering active service on January 12, 1955, is entitled to how much schooling under the GI Bill?

Cpl. Gene O. Sinclair  
H&S-3-11

First Marine Division, FMF,  
Camp Pendleton, Calif.

● We don't understand where a "difference of opinion" could arise. VA Fact Sheet IS-3 of October, 1956, states the following:

"The Veterans' Readjustment Assistance Act of 1952, otherwise known as the Korean GI Bill, permits eligible veterans with active service anywhere in the world during the Korean conflict period to receive education or training at Government expense.

TURN PAGE



Criss-Cross design new Slim-Lighter, gleaming chrome!

brand new...for you  
and just right for the folks back home!

## NEW ZIPPO SLIM-LIGHTER!

Here's the world-famed Zippo in a brand-new model—the slender, lightweight *Slim-Lighter* . . . with famous easy Zippo action and sure Zippo lights!

Note how much *slimmer* it is than the regular Zippo that all service men cherish! That makes it a wonderful new gift for your girl . . . your dad . . . all the folks you want to remember!

Although you naturally treasure your regular Zippo, you'll want a *Slim-Lighter*, too, for dress-up occasions. Many models! All guaranteed—if anything *ever* goes wrong with a Zippo, we fix it free!

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Below, Dad holds regular two-tone chrome Zippo.

At right: Ribbon design high-polish chrome *Slim-Lighter*.



## SOUND OFF (cont.)

Eligibility requirements include: (1) active military or naval service at any time between June 27, 1950, and January 31, 1955; (2) at least 90 days of total service, or a discharge for disability incurred on active duty if the service was for less than 90 days; (3) a discharge or separation under other than dishonorable conditions. All three conditions must be met.

"Eligible veterans may get a course of training not to exceed 36 months at the rate of  $1\frac{1}{2}$  times the length of active service between June 27, 1950, and January 31, 1955. However, servicemen in the armed forces on or before January 31, 1955, will continue to build up entitlement to training after that date, up to the time of their first discharge or separation from active duty."

Thus it would seem that a person enlisting in the Marine Corps on January 12, 1955, for three years would be entitled to the full 36 months of maximum educational eligibility following his discharge ("under other than dishonorable conditions") on January 11, 1958.—Ed.

## BOY SCOUT MEDAL

Dear Sir:

Enclosed is a clipping of a picture from the *North Carolina Catholic* of March 9, 1956, showing the award of the Ad Altare Dei medal to two Boy Scouts.

The caption states that the medal, one of the most highly prized awards in Scouting, can be worn on a man's military uniform after his scouting days are over.

I have checked the Navy and Marine Corps Awards Manual and cannot find any such authorization. It is my opinion that any such award should not be worn by Marines who might have been awarded this medal while "serving" with the Boy Scouts of America.

What, exactly, is the official word on this?

SSgt. Bruno Buknas  
"A" Co., HqBn., HQMC,

Washington 25, D.C.

● Decorations and Medals Branch, HQMC, agrees with your opinion as follows:

"MCM 49254.3 provides that: 'Miscellaneous badges may be worn upon occasions of ceremony, at the option

of the holder, unless otherwise ordered, but no decoration, commemorative medal, campaign or service medal, good conduct or other medal, ribbon bar, gunnery badge, or marksmanship badge will be worn at the same time.

"Miscellaneous badges recognized by the Navy Department for wear under conditions noted above comprise the following:

"(1) Authorized badges of military societies. Worn in order of date of awards they commemorate.

"(2) Medals or badges issued by states, counties and municipalities for service in World War I and II, or other wars.

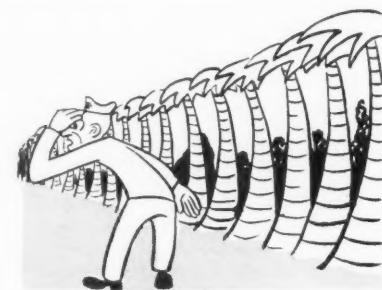
"(3) Badges of the Regular Army and Navy Union and of the Army and Navy Union of the United States.

"(4) Corps and division badges of the Civil War, Spanish-American War, and World War I worn in order of dates of Wars they commemorate."

Inasmuch as the Ad Altare Dei does not fall into any of the categories for miscellaneous badges recognized by the Navy Department, it may not be worn on the Marine Corps uniform by personnel who earned such an award while a Boy Scout.—Ed.



Leatherneck Magazine



## ACRES OF ACRES

Dear Sir:

While reading the article, "Rugged Is The Word," in last November's issue of *Leatherneck*, the question arose among us as to which Marine Corps base in the States is the largest.

Some said Camp Pendleton, another Camp Lejeune, while we think it is 29 "Stumps."

We are leaving it to you for the right answer.

Sgt. Robert J. Littlejohn  
Pfc Donald R. Hare  
H&HS-1, MWHG,

First Marine Air Wing, FMF,  
c/o FPO, San Francisco, Calif.

● G-4, HQMC, confirms that 29 Palms, California, is the largest Marine Corps Base with 595,182.64 acres. Next is Camp Pendleton, California with 126,729.88 acres of land and 253.62 acres under water.

Camp Lejeune, North Carolina, follows with 83,173.54 dry and 26,000 wet



acres. Quantico, Virginia's acreage is 57,037.82 dry and 3.57 wet. Parris Island, South Carolina is about half and half with 3,950.80 dry and 3,870 wet.

Barstow, California, follows with 5,574.53 acres, all of them dry, as are Albany, Georgia's 3,595 acres. San Diego, California, ranks last in major base acreage with 1,044.55 dry and 14.92 wet.—Ed.



### STORY COMMENDATION

Dear Sir:

As a former Woman Marine privileged to spend nearly two years out of three on duty in San Francisco, and who returned there less than 24 hours after discharge from the Corps at HQ-MC in 1953, I'd like to highly commend your staff writer, TSgt. Robert A. Suhosky, for his outstanding article, "San Francisco Liberty."

His description of the Marines' Memorial Club was quite complete and it recalled to mind many wonderful hours spent there. It was there I was introduced to my husband by Harry Wong, the "bartender with the magnetic personality," who used to be at the Globe and Anchor Room on the fourth floor of the Club.

As an aside and a matter of interest to his countless friends, Harry left the Club last Spring and with Stevie Pong (another bartender from the Club) as his head bartender, opened up a lavish restaurant, unparalleled in authentic Chinese food, called "Ming's" on 4200 El Camino Real in Palo Alto—just 40 miles south of San Francisco. While my husband and I were in San Francisco in September for 10 days leave, we made two special trips down there just to see Harry and Stevie and to enjoy a superb meal, delightfully served.

Sgt. Suhosky's comments on the history of the City by the Golden Gate were both interesting and informative, and the mention of the night clubs and restaurants I'm familiar with brought back a flood of memories. I don't believe he mentioned a point of interest that I haven't visited at least once, and as for those wonderful, crazy cable cars, I love them! Upon my return to San

**TURN PAGE**

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Towson, Baltimore 4, Md.

## SOUND OFF (cont.)

Francisco from service, I rode the cable cars daily, actually preferring them to hot, crowded, slow-moving buses or streetcars.

Name Withheld by Request

● After your laudatory comments, TSgt. Suhosky informed us he may be seen by appointment only.—Ed.

### COMMANDEERING A COMMANDANT

Dear Sir:

Could you give a brief resume of the method by which the Commandant of the Marine Corps is selected?

The fact that he is appointed by the President is well known but I cannot recall as ever having heard what exact method of recommendation is used.

Some of the questions which come to mind are:

Who starts the action?

Does the Commandant have the opportunity to request extension?

Does the President make the final choice or is it some subordinate such as the Secretary of the Navy with the approval of the President?

Capt. Archie Van Winkle  
Marine Corps Recruiting Office  
Post Office Bldg.,

Indianapolis, Ind.

● The Military Secretary to the Commandant gave us the following answers

to your questions:

"The law governing appointment to the office of Commandant is contained in U.S. Code, Title 10, Sec. 5201. There is no set or prescribed procedure for starting the action, and the initial step would depend upon the circumstances in the particular case.

"If the incumbent is to be reappointed, presumably his wishes in the matter are consulted, probably, although not necessarily, by the Secretary of the Navy.

"If a new appointee is to be selected, the then Commandant would logically be called on for comment and recommendation, although there is no requirement to this effect.

"Final choice is made by the President and is subject to confirmation by the Senate."—Ed.

### PUC FOR VMO-6?

Dear Sir:

MCO 1650.4 tells of the award of the Presidential Unit Citation to the First Marine Air Wing for service in Korea during the periods of March 8 to April 30, May 18 to June 30, and August 3 to September 29, all in 1951.

According to the Order, VMO-6, First Marine Air Wing, is not eligible for the award. Can you tell me why? If VMO-6 has received an award covering that period, what is the award?

SSgt. Leo H. Passmore  
"B" Btry-1-12

Third Marine Division, FMF,  
c/o FPO, San Francisco, Calif.

● Decorations and Medals Branch, HQMC, cleared up your questions in the following manner:

"VMO-6 was awarded a Presidential Unit Citation for service in Korea during the period August 2, 1950, to July 27, 1953, which covers the entire period for which the latest PUC was awarded to the First Marine Air Wing. No two awards can be authorized for the same service."—Ed.

### SPONSORED PROGRAM

Dear Sir:

It is my desire to emigrate to the United States, but there is just one insuperable difficulty as I have not the disposal of a sponsor or an employer.

So my hope now is to appeal to Marines. I hope you can insert my request in the next issue of *Leatherneck*.

John H. Crucq,  
104, Meppelweg,

The Hague, Holland

Dear Marines:

Your magnificent Marines' Hymn says that you fight your country's battles in the air, on land and sea. But certainly you have never been asked to respond to an appeal of a man who is fighting his own battle against a wall of regulations.

In Marines' style I can say that I already have hit the beach, but that I cannot keep moving for a lack of the right arms.

I have set out to emigrate to the United States, but my request will never be granted if it is not supported by an affidavit of an American, stating that he is willing to act as my sponsor.

I have set my hope on you, Marines. I know you all very well because I had the privilege of having been trained at Camp Lejeune in 1945. I still remember how I ploughed through the marshland of North Carolina and how I learned shooting at the rifle range there. I liked the raiding parties off Onslow Beach as well as the shows in your Camp Theatre.

Now I ask a favour of you, a favour for an old comrade in arms. I need a sponsor and/or an employer and I think that possibly many of you might be in a position to help me.

I am married and have two children. I shall be delighted to furnish anyone interested with further particulars.

John H. Crucq,  
104, Meppelweg,

The Hague, Holland

● We're complying with your request and hope that someone among our readers may be able to help you.—Ed.

(CONTINUED ON PAGE 84)



*Leatherneck Magazine*

# The Old Gunny Says ...



"SOME of you men probably wonder at times why it is that at boot camp and in almost every Marine outfit you serve in there is always some road marching in the training schedule. You see the lads in other armed forces riding around in trucks and buses and you read about mechanized and motorized units in modern armies, you hear about mobility on the atomic battlefield. 'Is all this walkin' modern mobility?' you may also ask. 'Maybe the Marine Corps ain't so up-to-date—eh?' Well, I'll tell you. The Corps has always been a marching outfit. We fought in many places where there wasn't much in the way of roads. Also, we've never been fat with trucks and that stuff. In fact at times we've been too short on transport. But we also have seen the dangers of being roadbound. Like any

good infantry unit we have seen the need of being able to take off across country—as well as ride the trucks.

"Also we've seen for years the value of the discipline that results from a road march. Not only does marching harden a foot soldier's most important muscles—but short of combat, it is the best way of separating the men from the boys. A hard march tests the strength and determination of a man. A unit that makes a good march is a better, tougher, prouder team.

"This team business is important too. That's why we have group exercises and unit teams. When a bunch of guys have a work-out together or are on an athletic team together, they get used to each other, and they share a common experience. They develop spirit and pride in their ability.

"A lotta guys would rather sit in the bleachers and watch the varsity teams play or just observe the 'pros' workout. Well, let me clue you, you'll never have a better chance to learn and enjoy sports than you do while you're in the Corps. It's an opportunity you shouldn't miss.

"These sports are important to all of us in this business in training us to do a better job. Not only do athletics develop the team spirit I mentioned but the more rugged outdoor games make you a better Marine. Wartime experience has shown us that units that weren't in shape had excessive combat losses. Men who were soft became tired. Tired men begin to get shook—and they fall apart. The team collapses and gets clobbered. So, if you want to survive on any kind of battlefield it will pay to exercise hard and stay in shape.

"It ain't easy for every man to keep up good regular habits of exercise that keep him fit. The older he gets—the harder it becomes. It calls for some self-discipline. Now, self-discipline is another benefit we get from our physical training and athletics. When a man makes his body do something, even when he's tired he's developing his self-control and his character. Men who make themselves do the things that they believe are right for their bodies and their minds and don't always take the easy track or the tempting way—are soon recognized for their strength. I've never seen a man of determination and character who didn't get ahead in this lash-up, or in just about any other business too.

"So, if you are interested in being somebody in the Corps or on the outside; build yourself physically so you can take it as part of a winning team—and learn to discipline and control yourself so you can better control and lead your men.

"Fall in, we'll double time back to the barracks."

END



# the new doctrine



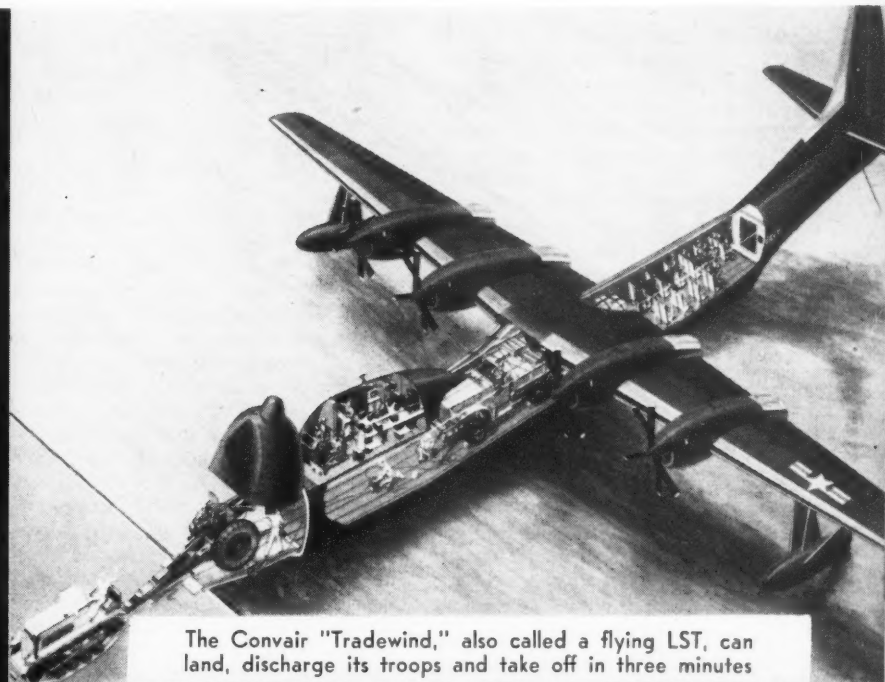
By TSgt. Robert A. Suhosky  
Leatherneck Staff Writer

**B**IT BY BIT, the face of the New Doctrine has come into focus. Some of the elements which go into its make-up have been around for awhile; others were unveiled recently when the New Doctrine got its first large-scale test during Operation Ski Jump, a First Marine Division maneuver staged across the undulating acreage of Camp Pendleton, Calif.

To understand the new look of the

Marines' "war," examine briefly the New Doctrine itself. Leapfrog is no longer child's play. If an analogy can be made between it and the principle of vertical envelopment, leapfrog is a deadly game. It is a method of warfare which in the past 12 years has been probed from all sides by Marine and Naval strategists with an intensity rivaled, perhaps, only by their own unrelenting search for the amphibious doctrines which led to the successful con-

## The atomic bomb ended the beachhead. Now the Marines leapfrog the heavily defended areas



The Convair "Tradewind," also called a flying LST, can land, discharge its troops and take off in three minutes



quest of the enemy in World War II.

Nor is the term "vertical envelopment" entirely a new phrase. It was used by the Great German General Staff in referring to the parachute troops and glider-borne infantry which supported their *biltzkrieg* of Poland and assorted European nations in the early days of the Second World War.

When the first atomic bomb was dropped on Japan, it wrote a fast finish to conventional amphibious landings.

"We were lucky at Inchon," is a military opinion on what may have been the last such operation. Lucky because the task force didn't go up in the smoke of an enemy's atom bomb. When the mushroom rose over Hiroshima, the Marines began looking for a way to grab a beachhead without the attendant crowd of battlers bunched up in a small toehold on the shore. Such a scene would present a juicy target for the other guy's atomic brickbats.

Glanders was automatically the first answer to the problem of getting behind the enemy's shoreline defense and avoiding a beach concentration. But the motorless aircraft were dropped like an overbaked spud when someone called attention to the rapid post-war development of the helicopter.

Rotary-winged aircraft, also known as helicopters, whirly-birds, flying eggbeaters or simply 'choppers, became the key to the door labeled "airphibious"—

**TURN PAGE**

## THE NEW DOCTRINE (cont.)

as opposed to amphibious—warfare. Against the foe's nuclear nuggets, a bunched-up fleet or crawling beach were passé. He could squash either or both with a couple of atom bombs. Wide dispersion—at sea and ashore—was the goal of the braintrusters, and the helicopter became a way of attaining that goal. It possessed the speed and maneuverability for the future of vertical assault.

In the late 1940s, Marines at Quantico, Va., scampered out on a limb of unknown strength when they began with the fantastic-looking Piasecki HRP—the Flying Bananas. The Bananas were replaced in a short while by the HRS Sikorsky—the workhorses of Marine rotary-winged aviation during peacetime routines or a shooting match like Korea. Now the HRS has given way to larger and faster planes. Ski Jump was possibly its last big show.

The New Doctrine was built around the helicopter and its theories were matched to the machine by a unique organization—Marine Corps Test Unit One, headquartered at one of Camp Pendleton's outlying areas. Test Unit One was a "point of departure." How well it fitted all the chunks of the New Doctrine into the familiar big picture was illustrated during the maneuver. It was, as one correspondent reported, graduation day. All the odds and ends of tactics and equipment which, previously, had been wrung out in small or isolated trials were assembled for one big showdown.

As usual, the Aggressor was presumed to have conquered a considerable portion of the real estate in and around Southern California. The First Divvy, employing the virtually untested theories of the new method of warfare, was to wrest an atomic beachhead from which a huge overland war could be waged.

Prior to D-Day, Marines of the Division's amphibious reconnaissance company went ashore from a submarine. They had 72 hours to perform their mission. In that time, they were to hunt down the location of enemy nuclear installations, troop movements, vehicles, artillery, minefields, roadblocks, tentage—everything. Under "everything" was the vital task of observing possible landing sites for the helicopter assault forces—and the safest routes the choppers could take when ferrying those forces inland.

It was, perhaps, the largest order a recon outfit has been asked to fill in peacetime but the reason was evident on D-Day when a lumbering R4Q Flying Boxcar wheeled over the beach and

dropped a "stick" of Marine paratroopers over the high ground inland. Armed with targets, based on what the three-day reconnaissance had uncovered, the jumpers went out the after hatches with a singular mission—to mark the landing zones clearly and distinctly for the helicopters which, at that very moment, were already chuffing in from a carrier, hunting for the signal to set their combat heliteams on the ground within minutes.

The paratroopers were "Pathfinders" from Test Unit One. Until they spread their nylon canopies at the early moments of the maneuver's actual assault, few people outside the unit had knowledge of their existence—which is only par for Test Unit One—the nature of their work has given its personnel a hush-hush outlook on life.

Pathfinders are a positive part of the new look. Those Pathfinders who participated in Ski Jump had been hand-picked and hard-trained. They were put through their parachuting paces at the Army's Fort Benning, Ga., jump schools. Weeks, even months, at learning their new roles were capsuled into a few minutes when they rode the billowing umbrellas to earth on D-Day. When they touched ground they lost no time in climbing out of their chutes. Quickly they marked designated landing areas with colored smoke pots; then they awaited the arrival of the HAF, and watched while chopper after chopper came homing in on their signals, each whirly-bird landing for a scant eight seconds before flying back to the carrier for another load.

Marine "Pathfinders" select the landing site for the helicopters



This type 'copter, on view at a recent display, was used by troops in the maneuver. It can land, load and leave in less than one minute





While friendly jet fighters patrolled the skies overhead, the helicopters flew toward the landing zones over pre-planned routes chosen because of the shelter the terrain afforded from enemy fire and—from what reconnaissance could snoop out—a lack of enemy. Routing and re-routing the air paths the choppers were to follow—according to last-minute scouting reports, maps and aerial photographs—minimized the danger of enemy ground troops holding an impromptu turkey shoot with the incoming helicopter assault force. Almost the same reason may be given for the necessity of air superiority to the success of a vertical envelopment. Unprotected and unarmed, helicopters jumped by enemy fighter planes would suddenly feel somewhat akin to ducks sitting placidly on a pond.

During Ski Jump, the dogged HRS 'copters carried four-man heliteams in small waves at first, then evolved into a round robin of continuous operations which saw them touch down on the carrier's flight deck merely long enough to load—one 'chopper was clocked at a total of 38 seconds aboard ship—and head inland. After depositing their pas-

sengers, the planes shuttled back to the carrier to repeat the process. The moving circle of 'choppers buzzing from ship to shore and back had an estimated 15-mile diameter.

A battalion of 900 Marines—all rigged for combat—was airlifted from the carrier's flight deck to the high ground of the landing zone, but with only 19 helicopters to do the job, it was a lengthy operation by the clock. Still, the theory was proved. It could be done. Substitute the larger, faster HUS 'choppers which arrived at the Marine Corps Air Facility, Santa Ana, Calif., a month after Ski Jump had been declared non-tactical and the picture brightens considerably.

The HRS helicopters toted a small pay-load during the maneuver and never pushed their maximum speed of more than 100 miles per hour. The HUS has a capacity of 12-14 men, including the crew. Top speed for the new bird is upward of 130 miles per hour. Range, 200 miles. Although their arrival was too late for the maneuver, they are a part of the new look.

Even larger helicopters will be added to the New Doctrine in the near future. The HR2S—a bow-loader—has a capacity of 26 men, more speed and greater range. As the capability of the 'copters is increased, the distance to the goal of an airborne force possessing speed, mobility and flexibility in the assault is shortened. The theories tested in Ski Jump, when coupled to the new 'copters, indicates that the problems of rotary-winged aviation upon which the

New Doctrine was hinged are being solved—and quickly.

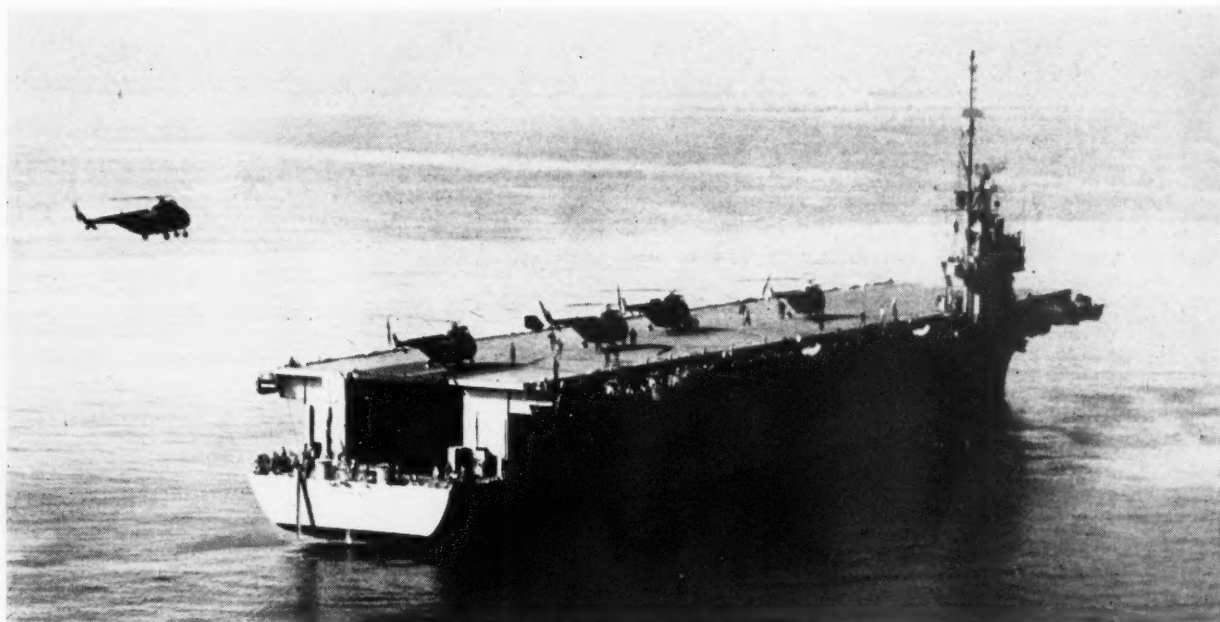
Inherent with the advance of the whirly-bird was the development of an aircraft carrier suited to the needs of the helicopter assault force. There is only one at the moment, the USS *Thetis Bay*, CVHA-1. A 10,000-ton converted escort carrier, the *Thetis Bay* is a completely different lady these days. Since her face-lifting last year when all conventional aircraft landing gear was removed, her elevator moved aft and her hangar deck halved to make berthing space for a battalion of Marine infantrymen, the *Thetis* has become a "research" ship for the 'copter carriers of the future.

Already another reconverted jeep is on the way. And a completely new type ship—an LPHA, landing ship, personnel, helicopter, assault—has been suggested. Both will offer improved design and operations based on whatever shortcomings the *Thetis Bay* discloses.

The LPHA will carry a whopping 45 whirly-birds and accommodate a reinforced battalion of 1500 men.

In action with a sizeable force of these ships, the vertical assault becomes formidable. And just as the range of newer helicopters is increased, the dispersion of ships at sea is made less vulnerable to atomic reprisal. And, through the merits of the helicopter, Marines landed in vertical assault can be scattered across a wide area while maintaining their integrity as fighting units. A beachhead—in the atomic age—is defined in miles, not yards.

TURN PAGE



The USS *Thetis Bay*, refitted to take helicopters, is presently serving as a floating base. New plans

call for a specially constructed carrier which will accommodate 45 'copters and 1500 Marine troops



The M-53, a self-propelled 155-mm. gun, was used in tests during the maneuver to see if it could fill

the need for mobile, heavy artillery. The infantry still need such fire power even in this atomic age

### THE NEW DOCTRINE (cont.)

Vertical envelopment and wide dispersion are not the whole of the New Doctrine, however. The ship-to-shore landings which have marked Marine operations since the Continental expedition at New Providence in the Bahamas, persist but in a revolutionary fashion. And the pre-invasion bombardment of an alien shore about to be taken under jurisdiction has been held over—and brought up to date.

The heavy bombardment was intended to kayo any resistance waiting at the land's edge. Veterans of the Pacific campaigns can testify to its ineffectiveness. Somehow the enemy usually managed to withstand the unbelievable barrage and pop up, ready and waiting behind his guns when the landing craft lowered their ramps. Casualties at the beach were usually high.

Nowadays, the idea is to by-pass the heavily defended areas. However, when strong resistance must be overcome, there is a complete arsenal of new, hard-hitting weapons, to include atomic types, available to ensure success and reduce our casualties.

With the LVTP5, an armored personnel carrier able to ferry troops across beaches, the wet landings of yesterday are gone—the P5, swimming off an LST, can keep right on going after it emerges from the surf. Armor coated on top, bottom, sides, front and rear, it can't be hurt by close range small arms fire.

An LVTP5 totes 34 combat-laden Marines at speeds of six miles per hour on water or 30 miles per hour overland.



ONTO (Greek for "the thing") will give an added punch to Marine amphibious assaults. It is armed with six 106-mm. recoilless cannon

It'll creep a 70° forward slope, a 60° side slope or span a 12-foot trench.

Ground pounders have another advantage when riding in an LVTP5. Before a platoon goes charging out its bow ramp, the driver pulls the amphibious chariot behind a suitable cover—any sizeable knoll will do—where the riders can get off without running head-on into the ugly business end of unfriendly weapons.

As a sidelight to the maneuver, a battalion of the Fifth Marines was airlifted to the Salton Sea in the south-central desert land of California. Their mission—to capture and destroy an "enemy" seaplane and guided missile

base. Their transportation—the R3Y2, a huge bow-loading version of the Navy's Tradewind transport. Labeled a Flying LST, the plane can carry guns, trucks or an assault company of Marines more than 2000 miles at a speed of more than 350 miles per hour. The 80-ton seaplane, powered by four turboprop engines, can land, taxi to the beach and take off again in three minutes.

At the Salton Sea, the plane moved in, unloaded the attackers, and when the job was completed, got them out of the desolate neighborhood in a hurry. Its rate of climb is better than that of War II fighter aircraft.

Advancing units, even in the atomic age, need the support of artillery's big guns. And while there were none present at Ski Jump, the Marine Corps has an item to keep up with the speed of its new doctrine. It's the M-53, a self-propelled 155-mm. gun being broken in at Twentynine Palms.

Operation Ski-Jump, in a strict sense, was not intended to be a display of the latest in equipment. There wasn't enough gear on view to constitute that. Only one R3Y2 was available for the Salton Sea mission. And not a few of the troops got their boots wet coming ashore from old-style landing boats. The maneuver was staged to get a reading on how the theories meshed when they were introduced in the operation

for which they had been conceived. It was a test of quality rather than quantity. Anyone who wanted to gauge the latter needed only enough imagination to do a bit of mental multiplication and the new look was there in force.

The outcome was viewed from two distinct observation posts. At the top were those who had conceived and nurtured the New Doctrine through its infancy, and those to whom its future is entrusted. Their comments, perhaps, were summed up by Lieutenant General Edwin A. Pollock, commanding general of Fleet Marine Forces, Pacific, who commanded the amphibious troops and Marine air groups in one of the largest peacetime maneuvers ever held.

"Vertical envelopment is a coming

thing," the general said. "It worked remarkably well (in Operation Ski Jump) and I am very pleased with the results."

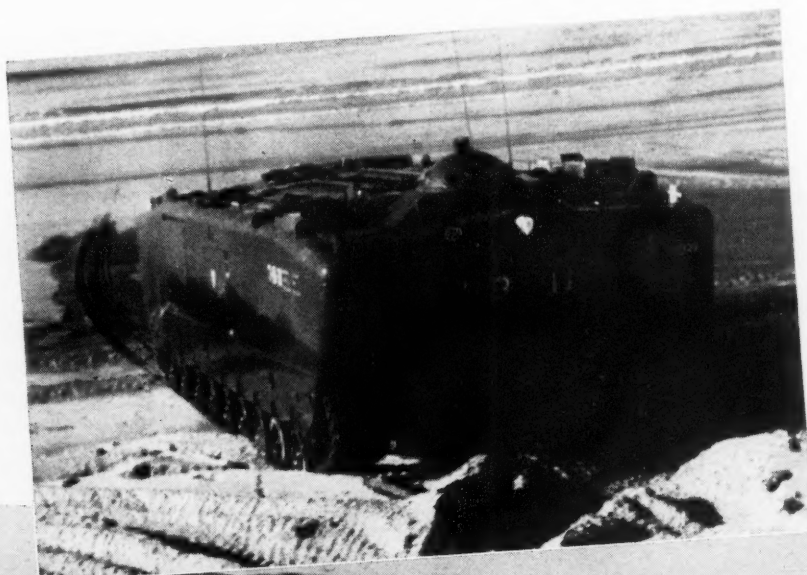
It has always been a Marine axiom that success in an amphibious operation is contingent on careful planning. The same holds true for the "air-phibious" maneuver, according to Gen. Pollock, who called Ski Jump, "the most successful and best planned of any in which I've participated." There have been quite a few maneuvers—plus five Pacific campaigns and the Korean war—in the general's more than 35 years of service.

A more earthly interest in the proceedings was held by the Marines who got an inkling of what the new look portends for them. Yet in the last analysis, as it always seems to be, it is the infantryman, well trained in his arms and with a thorough knowledge of his tactics, who will spell the inevitable—and in war as it is now conceived to be—vast difference between victory and defeat.

More than 30 years ago, General John J. Pershing had cause to remark, "The deadliest weapon in the world is a United States Marine and his rifle."

It is still a true statement today. And the new look of the New Doctrine has been designed to support that weapon.

**END**



◀ The new amtrac is armored. It can travel 30 mph on land



Despite the "new look" in modern warfare, it's still the unmechanized infantryman, with his M-1 rifle,

who will be depended upon to spell the difference between victory and defeat in case of another war



**There's no need to hurry in Bermuda.**

**Automobiles, and horses, are limited to 20 mph**



**POST OF THE CORPS**

*Bermuda*

by TSgt. Allen G. Mainard  
Leatherneck Staff Writer

Photos by  
SSgt. Woodrow W. Neel  
Leatherneck Staff Photographer



Like Marines everywhere, the men at Marine Barracks, Bermuda present a smart formation for morning colors and formal guard mount

**I**F YOU LIKE FISHING, skin-diving, soccer or cycling in a semi-tropical setting you'd like Bermuda duty. Fifteen of the 45 Marines stationed in Bermuda reenlisted in the past year; several more have requested extension on their present tours.

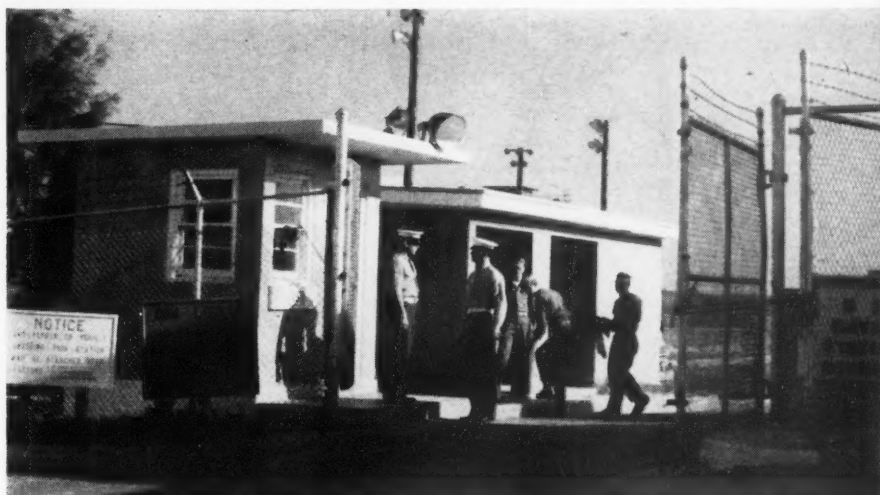
One of the Corps' smallest barracks, Bermuda is also one of the most prideful. "It doesn't pay to challenge them," commanding officer, Captain C. G. Dunnagan stated proudly. "They'll try anything once!"

The Marines skin-dive, shoot, march for charity and turn out for every sport on the program. Most have purchased their own blues. Two have doubled for movie stars in five films and two have married Bermuda girls.

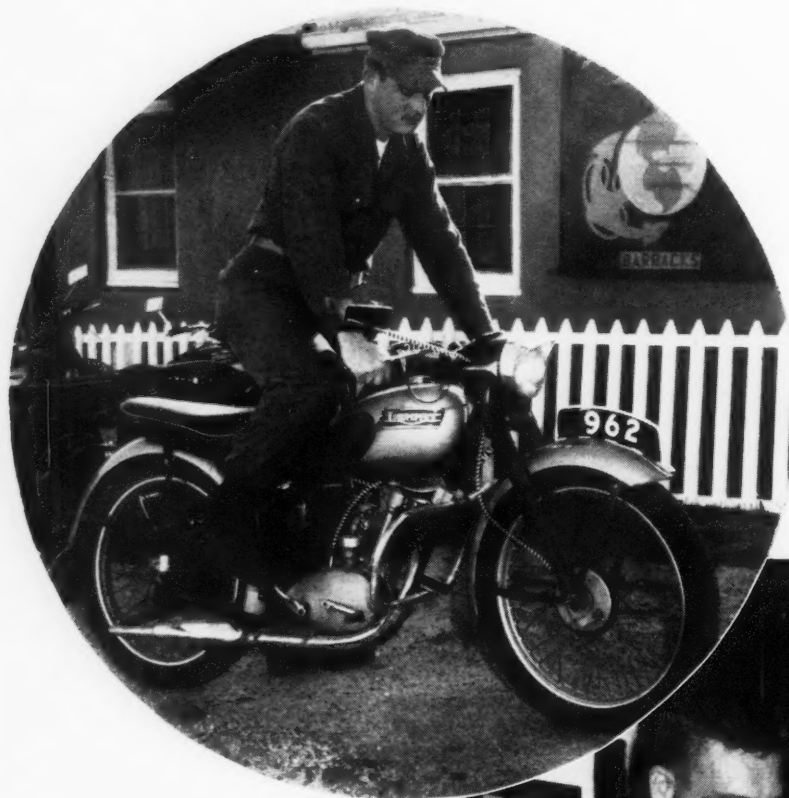
For two years, only one sailor represented the Naval Station on the Rugby Team. The other 14 members were Marines. Rugby is the grandfather of our game of football.

Even so, Bermuda is no tropical paradise. Lead-footed throttle jockeys get ulcers from the strictly enforced

**TURN PAGE**



Sgt. D. Bishop inspected Cpl. M. Coleman at the main gate



over in 1612 and Bermuda is the oldest British Crown Colony. The Americans came to the islands in force early in World War II and still retain a large force in the group. The Naval Station houses three Navy squadrons, a SeaBee battalion and a Coast Guard Search and Rescue unit. At the other end of the chain, Kindley Air Force Base is being expanded to take jets.

The principal industry in Bermuda is the tourist trade and prices are correspondingly high at the local hotels and guest houses. The single Marines anticipate their best liberty during a

◀ Cpl. C. Nettles on a Triumph bike, popular vehicle with Marines

## BERMUDA (cont.)

20-mile per hour speed limit. Rent is about the same as in the D. C. area and water costs a cent a gallon. Electricity costs nearly twice as much as in the States.

Usually this would bring about much moaning on the part of the brown-baggers, but not in Bermuda. The duty is too good and the area too pleasant. Staff Sergeant Frank Rousseau, the barracks armorer, says the Corps can forget about transferring him until he retires.

Originally, the 20-mile chain of islands harbored wild pigs and castaways. History says Juan de Bermudez discovered the islands in 1515, but another story has an Irish saint, St. Brenden, as the discoverer. Regardless of who found the place, Britain took



SSgt. Frank Rousseau, the armorer, showed a newly-acquired match pistol to MSgt. Raymond Farrell, Jr., the command's sergeant major



period called "College Week." The "week" is actually the several weeks when U. S. colleges take their Easter vacation and the students converge on Bermuda. Beach parties, dances and general good times flourish on the islands. Older members of the barracks reminisce constantly on the last "College Week" and mourn a bit if they are due for a transfer before the next.

Very few of the single Marines ever spend a night at the beach. The main reason is water—not money. Only one hotel provides fresh water for showers and other personal uses. Bermuda has to depend mainly on rainfall for its water. The always pastel colored houses have roofs designed to catch the water and drain it into tanks under the house. In times of drought, Marines and civilians alike must buy water which costs about \$5 per 500 gallons. Private homes use fresh water exclusively but even the expensive hotels have salt water showers. Fresh water is practically doled out all over the island. Since the Naval Station has facilities for turning salt water into fresh water, the Marines prefer the barracks.

The speed limit is strictly enforced in Bermuda. Roads are a series of blind curves which make speeding an open invitation to a one-sided conversation with the undertaker. So far there have been no fatalities among the Barracks personnel. Until the Second World War started, automobiles were barred on the island. All horse-

power, oddly enough, was furnished by horses. The carriages are still very much a part of the Bermuda picture but now they take their chances with automobiles and motor bikes.

In order to combat speeding, the Bermuda government has placed severe restrictions on the size and power of cars allowed on the island. Sixteen horsepower is the maximum and no car can be more than 166 inches long or 64 inches wide. One of the few American cars meeting the requirements is the little Nash. There are even restrictions as to the colors of cars. A car may be brought to the islands if it meets the specifications but cannot be second hand or more than six months old.

The majority of Marines use motor-bikes, but even these are restricted in size and horsepower. The most popular is the 150 cc. Triumph bike. The

Triumph "Tiger Cub," a 225 cc. bike, is also popular but owners must have the cylinders sleeved down to 150 ccs. Several bikes at the barracks are owned on shares by Marines in different duty sections. Only five cars are owned by Marines in the unit. Repairs are costly and not usually up to standards expected by Americans.

Master Sergeant Raymond J. Farrell, Jr., the barracks sergeant major, is the senior enlisted Marine in Bermuda. The guard chief, supply sergeant and armorer are the only other staff NCOs. The average age of Marines in the unit is very low which may account for the popularity of "College Week."

The Bermuda unit has four posts in addition to regular Sergeant and Corporal of the Guard watches. The Marines handle the main gate, the brig, and two posts at Tudor Hill, a Naval facility.

**TURN PAGE**

## **Physical fitness exercises, plus island-wide hikes for charity, keep Bermuda Marines fit**



The majority of the Bermuda Marines are young, and do not find the physical fitness program a tough

obstacle. They've been known to run through the program twice in one afternoon, then play soccer



Marines, and friends, visited Fort St. Catherine. Overlooking a main shipping channel, the fortress is a well-preserved scenic attraction

## BERMUDA (cont.)

If you were to hear, rather than see, the Marines playing soccer, chances are that you would figure it for a couple of local Bermuda teams. The Marines have adopted the local accents and

sports expressions such as "Heel it, Mon!" Pfc John Constantine plays well enough to be a member of a Bermuda team.

The physical condition of the Marines is above average. They have been known to go through the new physical training program outlined by HQMC

twice in the same afternoon and then stomp through a game of soccer or rugby. By hitting the outside edge of their parade field they can just manage to get in the quarter-mile run. Field problems are held as often as possible at Daniels Head, three miles from the Naval Station. The Marines usually cover the distance in 30 minutes carrying their weapons plus machine guns. It's a rough march, considering that the whole distance is strictly an up and down grind.

The Barracks members always participate in the local shooting matches and last year took the Bermuda Bisley Match, came in second in the Kindley Air Force Base shoot and placed high in the Bermuda Command Rifle Match. The Marines lost to Kindley by five points. They recently received the weapons necessary for match shooting including the three basic pistols.

Consistent top shooters in the unit are Staff Sergeant C. M. Brice, Jr., the guard chief, and Staff Sergeant Frank Rousseau, the armorer. SSgt. Brice, a 'Canal veteran who has two legs on his Distinguished Pistol Badge, helps train



◀ Marines spearfished near the bow of the sunken Vixen hulk

the younger men. In the Disley Shoot, Corporal Linwood M. Weddle and Pfc Gerald E. Murdorf were among the honor shooters.

The pistol range at the Naval Station has been rebuilt by the Marines under the supervision of SSgt. Brice and is one of the best on the islands. Regular rifle qualification is held on the British service range.

The Marines compete against the Navy, Air Force, British forces and local citizens in the shoots. The Duke of Cornwall's Light Infantry is the principal British service unit in Bermuda and occasionally joins the Marines for formal guard mount and other ceremonies.

Their participation in local affairs goes further than rifle shooting and ceremonies. Last December the Barracks staged the first "Marine Charity March" to raise money for the local children's hospital. In the past they had held Christmas parties for the

youngsters and once painted the hospital on their own. This year they wanted to do more so they challenged the Bermudians to fill their packs so full of coins that they could not complete a march that would cover the island.

Four Marines formed two teams that were to march from opposite ends of the island and meet in Hamilton, the Capital of Bermuda. Sergeants James Sidebottom and Robert L. Robinson started from St. George's at the northeastern end of the island, and Staff Sergeant Frank Rousseau and Sergeant Charles Garber came from Watford Bridge in Somerset on the southwestern end. At the end of the march they had collected around \$500. It took six hours to cover the island.

The *Royal Gazette*, an island newspaper, reported: "The U. S. Marines collected new honour—The Battle of the Blisters." Marching on hard surfaced roads had raised more than its

quota of blisters, even though the two teams had made several conditioning hikes to ready themselves.

The lighter side of life at the Bermuda Barracks also brought in quite a bit of cash to two energetic and muscular sergeants. James F. Byrom and Robert L. "Tiger" Robinson worked on five films which were made in the area. Byrom doubled for Forrest Tucker in some sequences of the "Crunch and Des" TV series which were filmed in Bermuda. The majority of their work consisted of falls, jumps and judo throws.

Sgt. Byrom said, "They passed the word that they wanted some guys that knew judo to do some fight scenes and Tiger and I went."

Question: "How much do you know about judo?"

Byrom: "Darned little!"

Skin-diving is gaining in popularity with the Marines. They recently formed a club with the name "Snorkel

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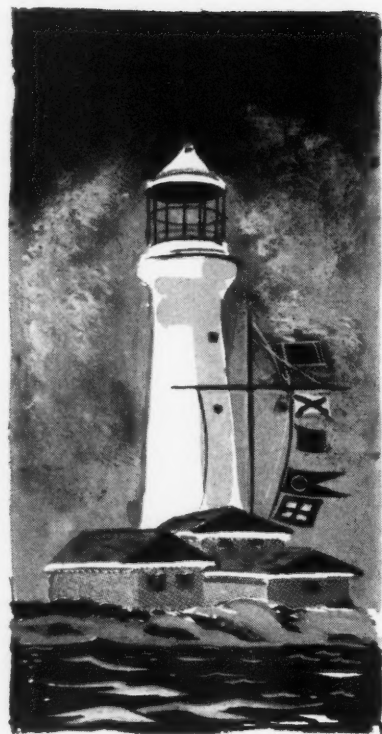
Sgt. James Sidebottom and Barbara Soares (rear) double dated with Karen Lush and Sgt. James R.

McGonagill. Karen, a Canadian, is an employee of the Castle Harbor Hotel. Barbara is from Bermuda





Somerset Bridge, the world's smallest draw span, opens 18 inches for sail and fishing boats. The Rousseau family is in the background



#### BERMUDA (cont.)

Snoopers." The Bermuda waters offer some of the best spear fishing in the world. SSgt. Rousseau, Sergeant David Bishop and Corporal Leon Campbell swam together all last Summer and recently decided to interest other members of the barracks in the sport. The "Sportsman Shop" in Hamilton gives the Marines a discount on all gear and sometimes lends them equipment to try out. Favorite hunting grounds are around the *Vixen*, a ship sunk by the British government off Daniels Head during the Civil War to block a channel. Captain Aman Hunt, a local fisherman who knows as much about Bermuda's waters as anyone on the island, usually takes the Marines out. The sunken hulk lies on a barrier reef which offers everything any fisherman would want.

Only one type of spear is legal in Bermuda. It is an eight-foot spear propelled by a heavy rubber band. The "Snoopers" hope to equip every man with self contained breathing units but will not do so until every man passes through an indoctrination and conditioning phase.

The unit has no PX or mess hall of its own. The Navy mess provides 6000



Helen, Brian, and Frank Rousseau in front of their quarters—"Casa del Ponte." Bermuda is without street numbers; homes are all named

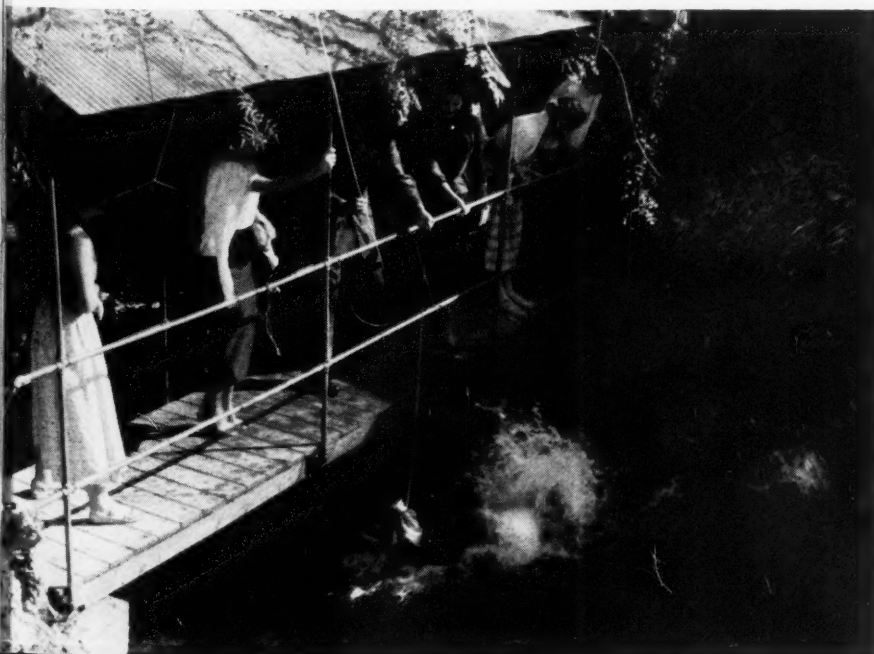




On a typically uncrowded Hamilton street, Sgt. J. Sidebottom surveyed the three common carriers:

motorbikes, horse-drawn carriages and tiny cars. Shops open late, and none but the tourists hurry

## Bermuda offers skin-diving, sight-seeing and fishing in a semi-tropical setting



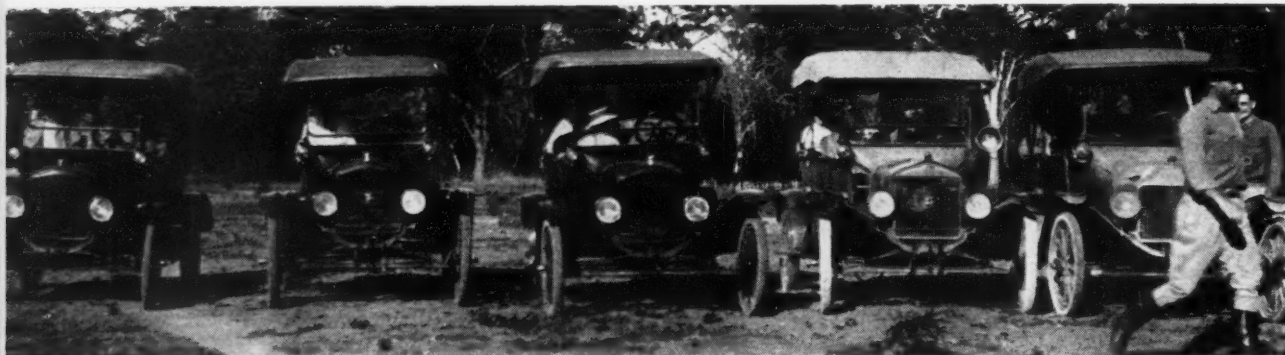
meals a day. Only one Marine, Corporal Frank Snowney, is attached to the mess hall. The Navy Station has the usual bowling alley, service club and theater. During the Summer months, the open air theater is used by most station personnel.

The Marines, as usual, find some way to better the situation. Whenever a ship pulls into Bermuda, the Marines borrow all the ship's films, come back to the beach and borrow a projector. One week end they ran 13 movies in a row and no one left the barracks except to get chow. It wasn't during "College Week."

The island has television but it's controlled by the Air Force at Kindley and the Marines are still waiting for a TV set.

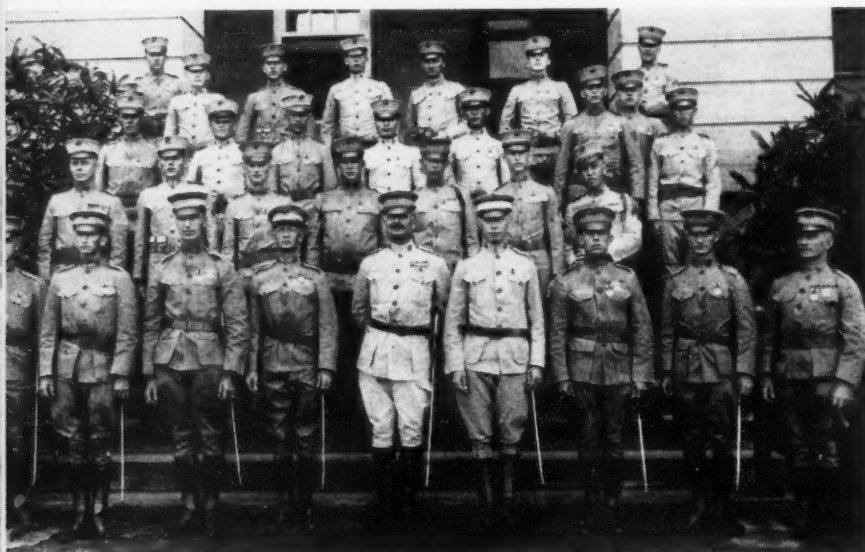
The usual guard duty prevails at Bermuda. While the best liberty comes when the tourists visit the islands, the married personnel are more than content 12 months of the year. For most, the two-year tour ends too soon. **END**

◀ A fish can be caught without a hook at Devil's Hole, Bermuda



This fleet of touring cars stood ready to "dig out" at the drop of a fender. These Fords, model 1917,

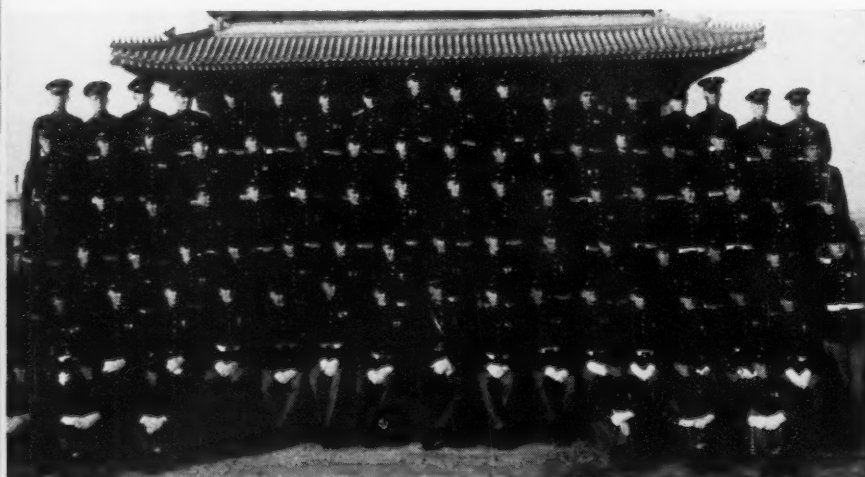
*Submitted by Raymond L. Spaulding*  
were used by Marine Corps personnel stationed at Cape Haitien, Haiti. Col. Mickey Bannon was CO



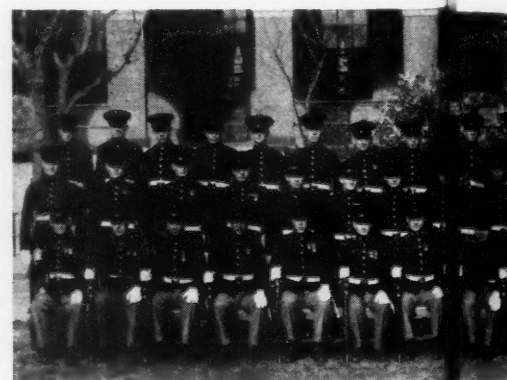
*Submitted by Lloyd C. Lundahl*  
Col. Meyers, CO, officers and noncoms, posed in front of the "one and only" Marine Corps barracks building at Pearl Harbor in 1920

## CORPS ALBUM

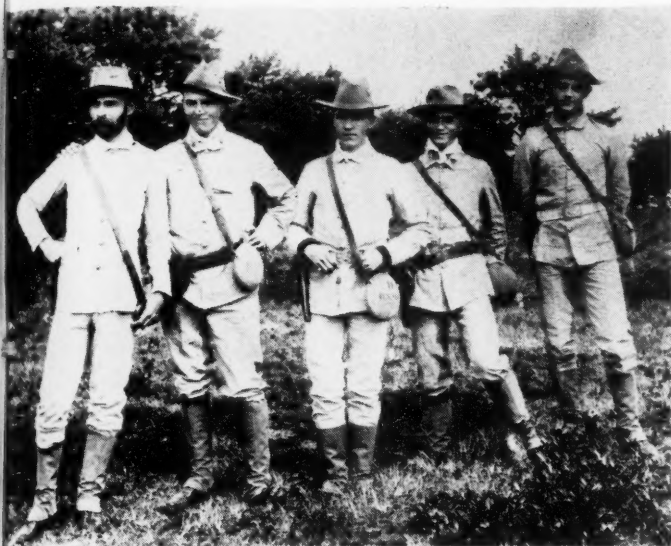
HERE ARE seven more of the Old Corps photos which we will print as a regular feature. *Leatherneck* will pay \$15.00 for old photos of this type accepted for publication. Please include date, outfit, or any other available identification. Mail your Old Corps photos to CORPS ALBUM EDITOR, *Leatherneck Magazine*, Box 1918, Washington 13, D. C. All photos will be returned.



*Submitted by CWO Peter C. Perrotis (Ret.)*  
These Marines were members of the 62nd Company, U.S. Legation Guard in China in 1930. Capt. J. Beckett (1st row center) commanded

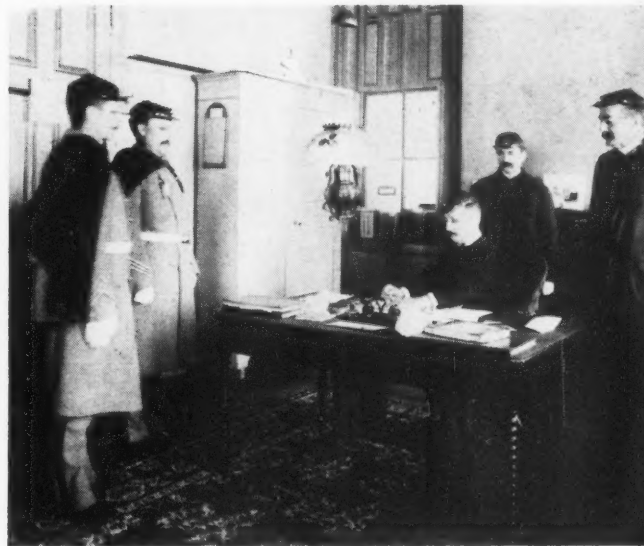


*Submitted by Capt. Gene C. Mc*



*Submitted by Maj. R. N. Aufmann*

In 1898, during the Spanish-American war, the Navy prison at Portsmouth was staffed by these officers

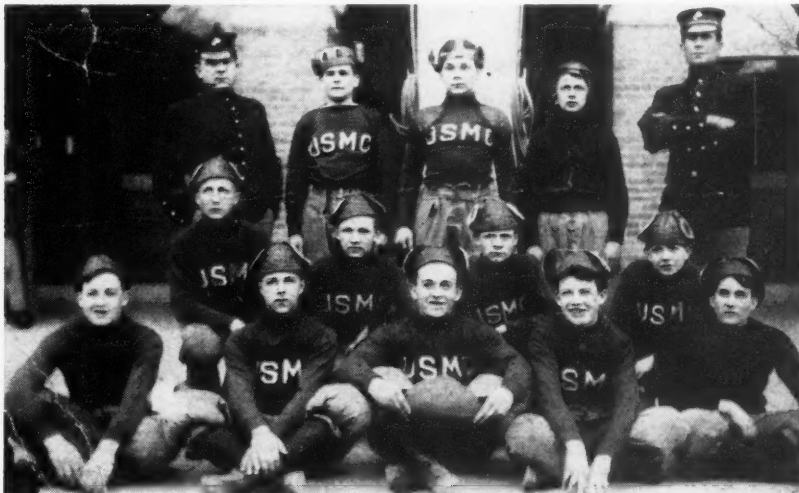


*Submitted by George B. Keester*

Colonel Tilton (seated) Marine Barracks CO at the Naval Academy in 1885, briefed his chief aides

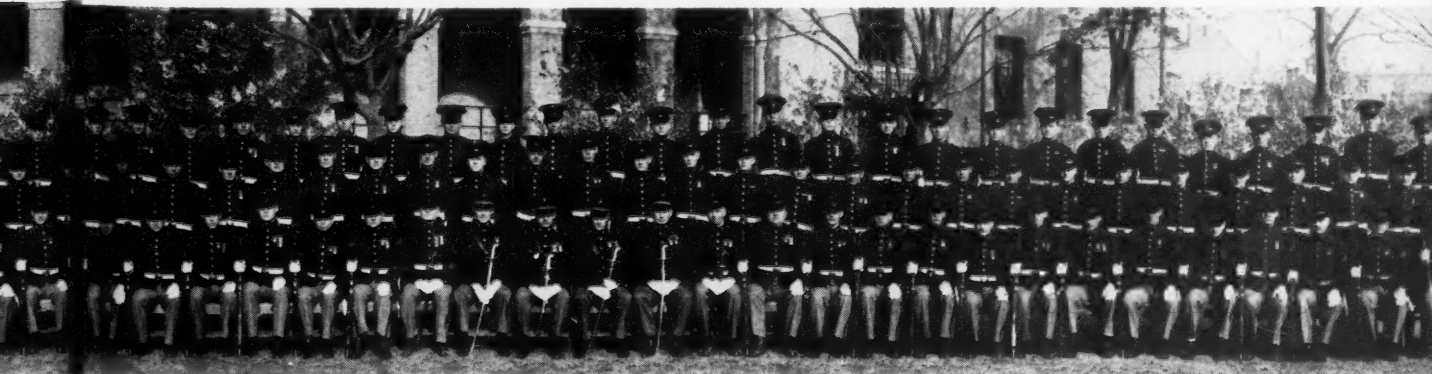
The avalanche of interesting, rare and unique photographs we have received for this department has been both overwhelming and gratifying. However, among the submitted pictures we are finding that many readers are sending old photo postcards and clippings from magazines and other publications. Unfortunately, we cannot undertake to reprint this type of material because, in most cases, it is protected by prior copyright.

Then, too, readers have been sending fragile, brittle photos. Although every care is given to these age-old mementos here at the office, some of them have been damaged in the mails before they reach us. For this reason, we suggest that all submitted photos for Corps Album be carefully wrapped and well-protected by heavy cardboard backing or tubing.



*Submitted by John J. Mulqueen*

GySgt. Walter "Pig Iron" Jones (standing left) managed the 8th & 1 football team in 1913. The team was composed of field music students



This large group of Marines were members of "A" Company in Peiping, China, in 1941. Many of

these American Embassy men were captured by the Japanese at the outbreak of World War II



# Leatherneck

# SALUTES

by TSgt. Robert A. Suhosky  
Leatherneck Staff Writer

Rear Admiral Robert D. Workman, USN (Ret.)

**W**HEN SERGEANT Robert D. Workman mustered out of the Marine Corps in 1909, one thought was indelible in his mind. During the four years he had served with the Marines, he had never seen sight nor heard sound of a chaplain, possibly because there were only 24 chaplains on duty with the United States Navy in those days. There was certainly a need for more, and the sergeant had a positive idea where at least one could be obtained.

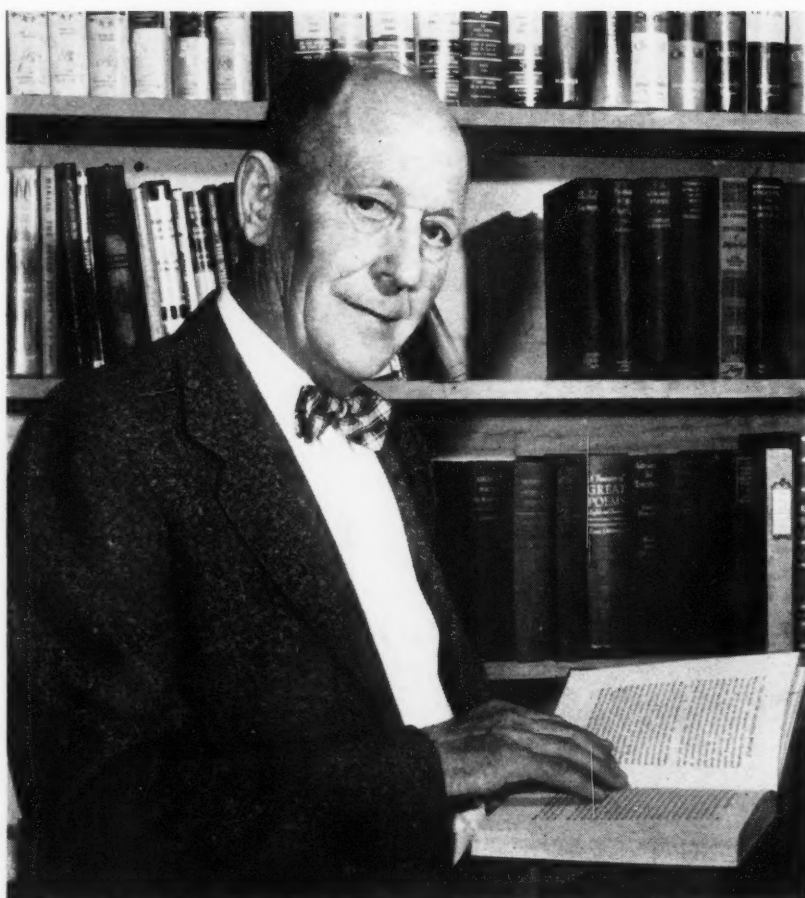
As a minister's son, he had acquired an intimate knowledge of both the tribulations and the spiritual rewards of a clergyman's life without ever knowing an aversion to either. When he entered the theological seminary at Princeton, New Jersey, it was without any apprehension of the future—he already had charted his course. It passed the breakwater in April, 1915, when he became a chaplain in the Navy with the rank of lieutenant (junior grade).

Thirty years later, Rear Admiral Robert D. Workman, who had recognized his vocation and faithfully followed it, was appointed Chief of Chaplains. The former sergeant who had devoted his life to bolster the ranks of the clergy, wound up with the responsibility of maintaining those ranks within the Navy, and keeping them full.

"There were times when I was Chief of Chaplains that my cruise in the Marines was very helpful," Admiral Workman recalled recently. "Those four years taught me the meaning of backbone, and later, when some tried to persuade me to do other than what I felt I should do, I knew how to stand up to them."

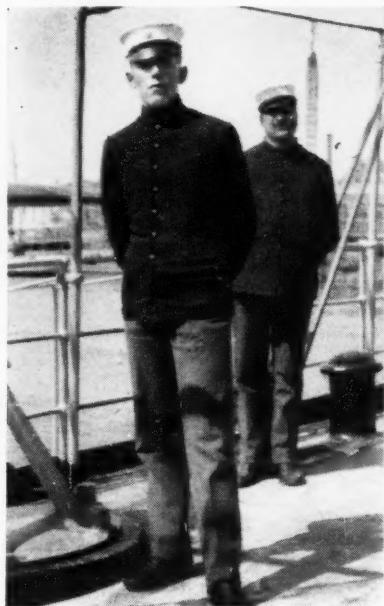
Admiral Workman's enlistment in the Marine Corps was prompted by an urge to travel. After attending Pennsylvania State College, he had taken a good-paying job in Pittsburgh, but on February 28, 1905, the voyager prevailed. He quit suddenly and beelined for the Marine recruiter. His first traveling

**He began his military career as a Marine messman, and rose to Chief of Chaplains**



Admiral Workman today. When he mustered out of the Marine Corps in 1909, as a sergeant, the U.S. Navy had only 24 chaplains on duty





Halfback Workman (standing, far right) was the only Marine on the USS Mayflower's football team at the Brooklyn Navy Yard, in 1905

◀ Robert Workman was a Marine private aboard the President's yacht, USS Mayflower, in 1905

under orders took him to the Marine Barracks at Eighth and Eye Sts., in Southeast Washington, D. C. There, Private Workman was immediately assigned to the galley.

Eighth and Eye was a bustling barracks when he arrived. Marines up and down the Eastern seaboard had been ordered to Washington to participate in the inauguration of President Teddy Roosevelt on the fourth of March. And while galley hands were restricted from taking an official role in the big doings, some of them were able to watch the ceremony. Breakfast went at an early hour for the parading Marines that day—they ate quickly and left. In their wake, pots, pans and mess tools were walloped hurriedly, after which Pvt. Workman and another messman scaled the brick wall behind the Old Center House Mess. When the pair reached Capitol Hill, they shinnied up a tree which provided an unobstructed view of the activity as the 26th president took the oath of office.

What amounted to recruit training in those days was conducted at nearby Annapolis, Md., at the School of Application, just across the street from the Naval Academy. Pvt. Workman stood his first guard watches outside one of the academy's gates. While still new on post, he developed a sense of duty to orders which has never left him. Special orders on the post directed the sentry to prevent middies from leaving the academy after hours. Some were persistent; the private was always firm. In the wardroom aboard a ship years later, Chaplain Workman overheard an officer recounting his academy days, with an emphasis on the hard-

nosed Marine who had refused to look the opposite way one night and ended the midshipman's romance of the moment.

With a smile, the chaplain politely interrupted. "Yes, I remember," he said. "I was the Marine."

The four-year hitch was nearly nipped before it was long under way. Pvt. Workman, it seemed, had enlisted under age—21 being the minimum age then. Moreover, the young man's sudden departure from Pittsburgh was not exactly the accepted way of life in those days. His father journeyed to Washington and conferred with his congressman, Thomas Butler, who also had a son in the Marine Corps—name of Smedley D.

Presidential appointment calendars in '05 were evidently not as overwhelmingly swamped as they are today. Messrs. Workman and Butler were able to get a bit of White House advice concerning the under-age enlistee. In his forthright manner, President Roosevelt told them, "Let him stay. Be a great, great experience."

The words proved prophetic when a Marine detachment boarded the presidential yacht, *Mayflower*, that Summer. Gunnery Sergeant John Fox was noncommissioned officer-in-charge of the detail which included Pvt. Workman. On board the *Mayflower* and the *Dolphin* as the two ships sailed for Portsmouth, N. H., were the plenipotentiaries of Russia and Japan who—at President Roosevelt's urging—were about to negotiate a peace treaty ending the Russo-Sino War. Workman was assigned as orderly for the Russian ambassadors.

When a corporal's vacancy occurred aboard the *Mayflower*, the year-and-a-half of college education he had gained at Penn State was rewarded. Along with his new chevrons, Corporal Workman got a boost in pay—from \$13 to \$16 a month, less, of course, 20 cents for hospitalization.

Following the peace conference, the ships returned to Washington. Marine Barracks, it would appear, was the crossroads of the Corps during that era. After attending gunnery school there, Cpl. Workman went on recruiting duty in Columbus, Ga., and the surrounding territory. The new job meant another stripe for the young man. Recruiting warrants—like the one Sergeant Workman received—were parchment rather than paper, the same as the regular sergeant's warrant he received in the late months of 1906 when the Marines shipped out to Cuba, and the campaign of pacification.

Cuba had been granted its freedom by the United States after the war with Spain but the two major political parties which sprang up on the island got into a squabble over their 1905 elections. In August, the losers rose in open revolt. All available Marines were equipped for field duty and sent to Cuba to protect American lives and property, and to help quell the insurrection. By October, 1906, 2800 Marines had been landed in Cuba and spread across the island in small units.

"We moved from place to place as needed, the former Sgt. Workman of Company A, remembered. "Always seemed to be on the go from a sugar plantation to a citrus grove." One of the settlements (continued on page 87)



# ALL-MARINE BOXING

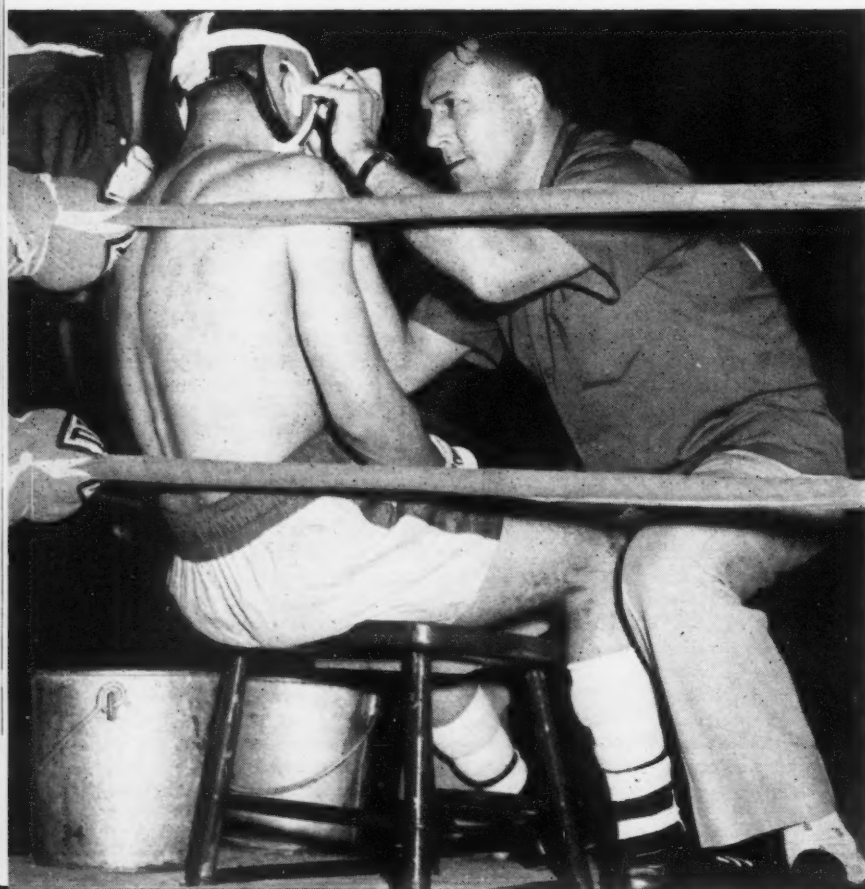
Photos by

MSgt. "J" "W" Richardson

USMC

**Lejeune's powerful stable dominated the fifth annual**

**All-Marine Boxing show. Four 1956 titlists retained their crowns**



**A** POWERFUL Camp Lejeune stable dominated the Fifth Annual All-Marine Boxing tournament which was held recently at Camp Pendleton. Runners-up for the team title were the leather pushers from MCRD, San Diego.

Four boxers, who won titles during the 1956 matches, retained their crowns. They were: flyweight, Sergeant Phil Ortiz, Quantico; lightweight, Corporal Luis Molina, FMFPac; light middleweight, Pfc Roosevelt Charles and middleweight, Staff Sergeant Eugene Wright, both of Camp Lejeune.

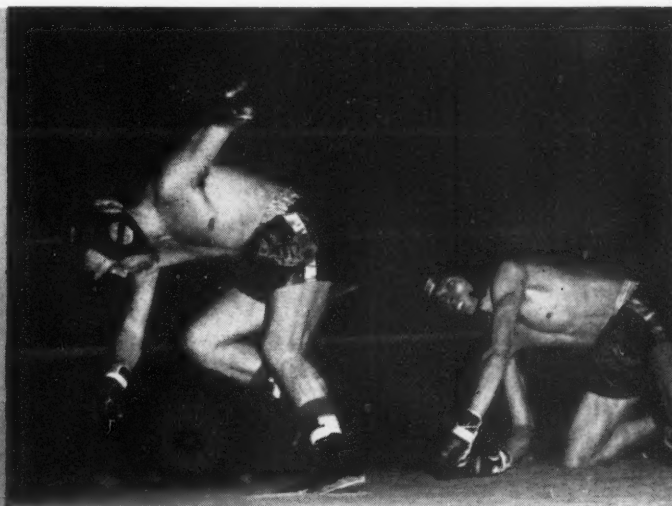
The new champions are: bantamweight, Staff Sergeant Gerald Mathes, San Diego; featherweight, Sergeant Orville Neconie, Camp Pendleton; light welterweight, Pfc Robert J. Powell, Camp Lejeune; welterweight, Private Robert Griffin, Camp Lejeune; light heavyweight, Private Ronald Pettus, San Diego; and heavyweight, Private Homer Green, San Diego.

◀ Lightweight champ Molina was seconded by Freddie Lenn, a former Marine boxing great



The 1957 All-Marine Boxing Champions: flyweight, Ortiz, Quantico; bantamweight, Mathes, San Diego; featherweight, Neconie, Pendleton; lightweight, Molina, T. H.; light welterweight, Powell, Lejeune;

welterweight, Griffin, Lejeune; light middleweight, Charles, Lejeune; middleweight, Wright, Lejeune; light heavyweight, Pettus, San Diego; heavyweight, Green, San Diego; Coach P. Benson, Camp Lejeune



Lejeune's R. Powell and CampPen's J. McLean, both missed with haymakers. Powell went on to win the light welterweight title on a hairline decision

Hawaiian flyweight, John Bermoy (left) could not match Phil Ortiz of Quantico. Ortiz went on to win the All-Marine title for the fourth year in a row

END



# 2nd INSTRUCTORS'

## Contest Winners



The winners (left to right) MSgt. Edward Spahr, Cpl. David M. Newlands, SSgt. Jerald D. Hopper,

and Cpl. Allan J. Rappoport, received their awards from General Pate at Headquarters, Marine Corps

**Finalists in this year's contest were awarded more than \$4000 worth of prizes**

**T**WENTY FINALISTS vied for honors recently at the second Corps-wide Technique of Instruction contest for Regular Marines in Washington, D. C. The contest was jointly sponsored by the Marine Corps Institute and *Leatherneck Magazine*. Presentations, which were supported by visual training aids, were given a close scrutiny by judges and spectators alike.

Master Sergeant Edward J. Spahr, Third Marine Aircraft Wing, El

Toro, took top honors in the Staff NCO group. His 20-minute lecture on "Technique of Instruction and Instructor Training," plus a five-minute impromptu speech, gave him first place. Staff Sergeant Jerald D. Hopper, First Marine Division, was runner up in the Staff NCO group with a talk on "Biological Warfare Munitions." Spahr received an Emerson "Portarama" TV set and Hopper was awarded an Argus projector.

In the sergeants and below group, Corporal David M. Newlands of MCRD, San Diego was the winner. He took first place over Corporal Allan J. Rappoport, Third Marine Division, with his presentation of "You and the Security of Classified Material." Rappoport lectured on the "Spirit Behind the Code of Conduct."

More than \$4000 worth of prizes were awarded in the second annual competition. Twenty watches and 20 lighters went to the second and third place Regional winners, plus the portable TV sets, projectors and cameras to the winners. The awards were made in the Commandant's office.

Each instructor was judged on personal appearance, self confidence,

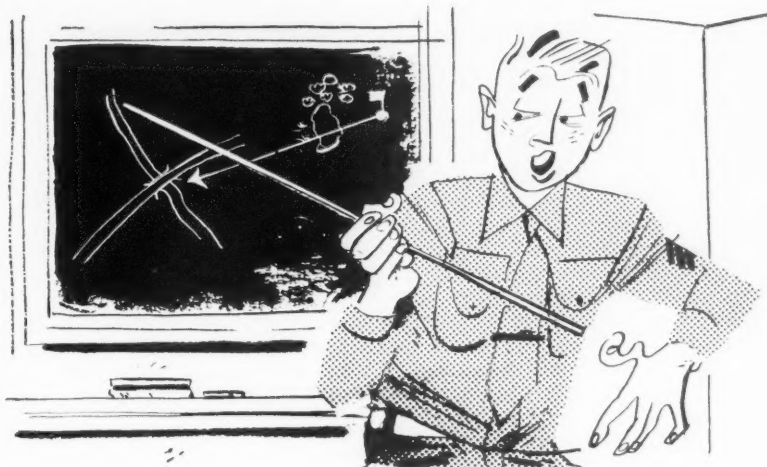
delivery, logic of organization, attention of the audience, appeal to the senses and overall effectiveness. Each contestant was permitted to give a 20-minute prepared lecture, plus an impromptu five-minute talk on any subject other than the one he had given previously.

In addition to Marine Corps judges, prominent educators from four major colleges and universities helped select the Marine Corps winners. Doctor Lubin P. Legett, Department of Speech, George Washington University; Mr. Irving Linkow, Department of Speech and Dramatic Arts, University of Maryland; Mr. William Schulte, Speech and Drama Department, Catholic University of America; and Mr. Dean B. Murphy, Georgetown University, selected the semi-final winners.

The Honorable Clark W. Thompson, United States Representative for Texas, was also one of the judges.

Marine Corps judges were Colonels William H. Barba, Kenneth D. Kerby, Stanley W. Trachta, Loren E. Haffner, James G. Bishop, Jr., Samuel D. Mandeville, Jr., D. M. Schmuck and R. C. McDonough.

Major Generals James T. Riseley, Edward W. Snedeker, Henry R. Paige, Robert B. Luckey and Brig-



adier General Edward C. Dyer, were judges in the final competition.

Contestants came from every major Marine Corps installation. During their week in Washington, they attended a luncheon in their honor at the Dupont Plaza Hotel and were given a complete tour of the Capital.

Finalists in the second Technique of Instruction Contest were:

**FLEET MARINE FORCE, PACIFIC**

SSgt. David R. Ramzel

Sgt. Raymond L. Ryals

**FLEET MARINE FORCE, ATLANTIC**

SSgt. Damaso H. Sutis

Cpl. D. J. Ponstinal

**FIRST MARINE DIVISION**

SSgt. Jerald D. Hopper

Sgt. Kenneth R. Goldstein

**SECOND MARINE DIVISION**

SSgt. Gerald T. Beckett

Sgt. F. E. Fletcher

**THIRD MARINE DIVISION**

SSgt. Harry L. Hopkins

Cpl. Allan J. Rappoport

**FIRST MARINE AIRCRAFT WING**

MSgt. Kenneth J. Coomer

Sgt. Ronald T. Johnston

**SECOND MARINE AIRCRAFT WING**

TSgt. Thomas J. Power

Sgt. Ralph K. Wick

**THIRD MARINE AIRCRAFT WING**

MSgt. Edward J. Spahr

Pfc James R. Smith

**POST AND STATIONS, WEST COAST**

MSgt. Robert C. Gray

Cpl. David M. Newlands

**POST AND STATIONS, EAST COAST**

MSgt. Francis M. Sweeney

Cpl. E. D. McLendon

END



The Corps' top instructors went to Washington, D. C. for the second annual contest. The twenty

finalists were quartered at Eighth and Eye and were given a guided tour of the Nation's Capital

**"If you're captured,  
play it stupid,"  
the troops were told**



# SUB-PHIBIOUS

by TSgt. Walter Stewart

Photos by  
MSgt. "J" "W" Richardson



**T**HE SUBMARINE, *Perch*, AP (SS) 313, looked like a toy tied to Broadway Pier in San Diego when the men from the 1st Amphibious Reconnaissance Company, First Marine Division, boarded her one week ahead of Operation Ski Jump's D-Day. The ship's executive officer, Lieutenant Richard G. Colquhoun, greeted them at the gangway and briefed those who were new to submarine living.

After two days at the dock, the sea-going cigar put to sea on a rainy, overcast Sunday morning. We waited apprehensively for more than an hour, while the sub skirted heavy traffic all the way past Point Loma, for the premium thrill of submarining—the dive.

When it came, the cry, "Dive! Dive!" had a frantic quality which seemed to convey the idea that there was a million-ton freighter dead ahead. A score of sailors ran up and down the passageways, turning this valve, flipping that switch, busily performing the mysterious chores required to keep an underwater craft under water.

The first dive of the day is called the "trim dive." The consumption of fuel, water and food must be estimated and, with its corresponding loss of weight, computations are made as to the ballast required to keep the ship on an even keel. During the trim dive, corrections are made.

Except for temporary ear discomfort when the craft is pressurized, no sea travel is as smooth as the down-under type. There is no sensation of depth, of speed, or of roll.

The trimming at an end, the call went out to gather in the forward compartment for an administrative briefing. Captain Michael Spark, Amphib Recon's company commander, wasted no words.

"Our mission is to put three four-man teams ashore at San Onofre Beach, three more near Aliso Beach. We will scout the 'enemy' area and return to the submarine in 72 hours. The northern group will go ashore at 2030 tonight; the southern group at 2330."



Lt. F. T. King (L) skipper of the *Perch* and Capt. Michael Spark, troop commander, studied landing sites on the San Onofre beaches

He paused to light a fresh cigarette. "In the meantime, eat all you can eat and drink all you can drink. Eat or drink nothing after 1800. Otherwise, you may cramp in the water, maybe vomit and strangle. Intelligence briefing will be at 1430 this afternoon. No questions? That's all."

While the company gunny, Technical Sergeant B. J. Patterson, made up the boat teams, the executive officer, Captain William Daniels, and the first sergeant, Master Sergeant L. C. Wroblewski, addressed the group on routine matters.

"On D-Day we rejoin the division," the captain said. "At the end of the exercise, we'll have five days liberty (meaning five work days during which evening liberty will be available) and then we start a six-week training cycle. During that training cycle, there will be no liberty." Not a man blinked, not even a smothered groan was heard! The observer gets the impression that when things get too tough for everybody else, they are just right for Amphib Recon.

The company is an all-volunteer outfit. Requirements include above average intelligence and the physical stam-

ina to: swim one mile, do eight chin-ups, 22 push-ups, 25 squat jumps, 60 sit-ups and run the 440—with five turns—in 75 seconds. To complicate matters, all the foregoing must be accomplished in one session without a rest break.

Usually, only three or four of 30 applicants make the grade. The accepted applicant finds he is not through volunteering. He must also step forward for parachute and aqua-lung training.

According to the book, the mission of Amphib Recon is "to perform amphibious reconnaissance, including reconnaissance from submarines, land reconnaissance, and raids." On a typical mission like finding emergency landing sites in enemy territory, it can be as-

**TURN PAGE**

# SCOUTS

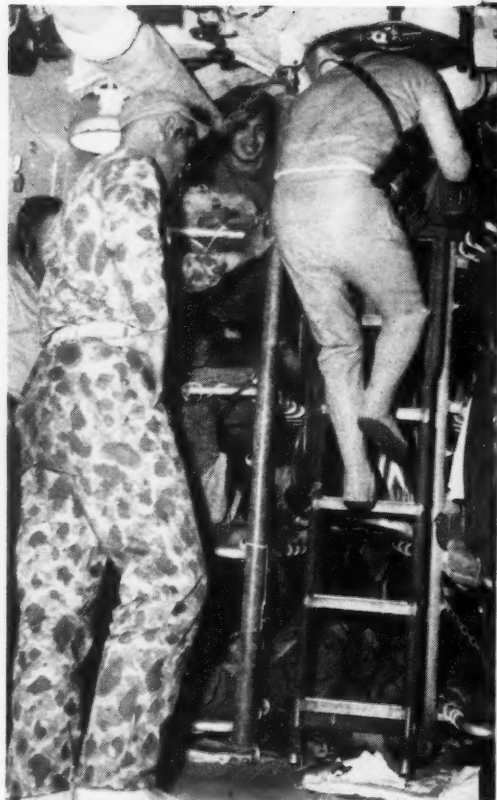
Pfc Charles Henry checked his .45 cal. "grease gun" prior to the strike





Before they took off on a scouting mission, Pfc R. Knorrning, Cpl. J. Evans, Pfc F. Carbjal and Cpl. R. Lawrence camouflaged their faces

There's no room for bulging waistlines aboard the Perch. The hatch at the top of the sub's ladder measures only 25 inches in diameter



## SUB-PHIBIOUS (cont.)

sumed that either aqua-lung or parachutes would be used. "In the development of reconnaissance," Capt. Spark observed, "some unusual methods might be employed to get the people there."

Despite its strength of seven officers, 85 enlisted, and two corpsmen, Amphib Recon is actually a small battalion. (In fact, it was a battalion before becoming a reinforcing unit of the First Division in 1955). It has its own cooks, radiomen, motor transport, supply and administrative sections.

While getting into the company may be difficult, getting out is no problem at all. Any man who requests a transfer gets it immediately, as does he who reveals information to his "captors." On the other hand, any Recon man who can convince his captors he is "mentally unbalanced," is rewarded with three days liberty.

Amphib Recon is a work hard-play hard outfit. The company runs its own liberty and when there is nothing to do, the troops spread to the winds. Sports are stressed, and many liberty hours are used in skin-diving, mountain climbing, and other vigorous endeavors.

While waiting for the intelligence briefing, Recon members resorted to their favorite at-sea pastime: reliving past coups in their colorful history . . . like the time in Kodiak, Alaska, when,

at the height of an exercise, they stole the "enemy" admiral's flag and hung it from a totem pole in the PX.

And, when operating against an entire battalion with only a 12-man platoon, they got into the battalion commander's office three times, "killing" him on the last trip . . . That time in the desert when they captured an outpost of the Eleventh Marines and, from a captured map and radio frequencies, were able to capture the battalion commander . . . And best of all, that time when operating against the Fourth Marines in Hawaii, a Recon man, on a time mission, managed to steal the lead jeep out of a moving convoy.

Not long ago, 93 Navy pilots were set free in the outer limits of Camp Pendleton during a survival test. The flyers were given a destination to reach in three days and eight men of the Army's 77th Special Forces, acting as "partisans," were planted in the area. Amphib Recon's job was to capture the pilots and any partisans caught helping them. When the final score was tabulated, 74 pilots were captured, 12 didn't show up and seven made home free. Of the eight partisans, five were captured and released, some of them apprehended several times.

The sea story session was interrupted by the sub's announcement that it was about to test snorkeling equipment. The snorkel, with air intake and exhaust vents just breaking the surface in the manner of periscopes, permits the

submarine to maintain an underwater position indefinitely by continuing to run on the ship's two 16-cylinder diesel engines. Except for a fairly strong draft of air, a slight wash of surface tides and the hum of diesels, there is no apparent difference between snorkeling and battery-powered submerged operation.

Amphib Recon gathered again in the forward compartment for the intelligence briefing. Capt Spark dragged deeply on his cigarette. "The gunny has assigned the boat groups," he said. "Remember, the coxswain, regardless of rank, is in absolute command until you reach the beach. According to dispatches we've received, the 'enemy' has captured seven UDT people, so they must know we are coming in tonight."

He read off a list of time factors and grid coordinates affecting the various patrol teams. "Now, you know what we want," he continued. "Nuclear activity and installations, troops and troop movements, vehicles, mechanized vehicles, artillery, minefields, barbed wire, roadblocks, radio aerials, tentage, everything." Then he repeated pickup times and coordinates.

"If you are captured, play it stupid. If you can't pass yourself off as one of their troops then go berserk. If you're good enough, we'll have to take you out of a padded cell when the problem is over. Any man who makes his way into a padded cell gets the usual time off.

"One last item," he concluded. "Do not overstay. The intelligence you gather will do the command no good if you can't get back to report it. We wait for you only 15 minutes past rendezvous time, then we leave without you." The men knew that the captain, too, would be on one of the patrols and that he, too, would be left behind if late.

As the time neared for departure, Amphib Recon men began their preparations. Faces took on a grotesque appearance under coatings of camouflage paint. Boots, socks and other paraphernalia were packed into waterproof bags. Grease guns—light .45 caliber submachine guns—were checked and slung over shoulders.

All was ready. The bare-foot men were lined up below the hatch in boat groups. The conning tower of the *Perch* broke the surface.

"Deck crew, prepare to launch rubber boats."

Within a few seconds, the hatches flew open, troops climbed the ladder, others passed up the waterproof bags, and the crews jumped over the side into waiting rubber boats. Before the bobbing craft reached the bow, already lost in the thick of night, the terrifying "Dive! Dive!" sounded again and the *Perch* was on its unending search of the silent world.

The *Perch* was commissioned in 1942 and converted into a troop carrier in 1948. Forward engines and torpedo tubes were removed to make room for extra bunks and food storage. Since its conversion from a fighting ship, it has become more or less the "private property" of Amphib Recon.

The ship has a T/O of six officers and 70 enlisted men. Within its 311-foot length and 28-foot beam are more than 10,000 controls, necessitating their emplacement in every conceivable loca-

tion: between bunks, in the galley, in the head—everywhere.

As the rawest of submariners, we were surprised to learn that the conning tower—location of the periscope and center of all submarine activity in movie sagas—is a tiny space no larger than the average civilian bathroom!

Too, we found there was ample reason for the excitement in the voice of the diving officer who shouts, "Dive! Dive!" There is a man in a hurry. When he shouts his orders, he has precisely 23 seconds to sound the klaxon, oversee the abandonment of the bridge, get down the ladder into the conning tower, and secure the hatch. After the 23-second mark, water takes over.

The *Perch* visitor is somewhat puzzled by the difference in the craft's 28-foot beam on the outside and the restricted interior measuring only half that width. The explanation lies in the fact that the interior is surrounded—much like a bull's-eye is surrounded by the four-ring—by compartments for ballast, water and fuel.

In the light fog of Wednesday night, the *Perch* was partially submerged some 3000 yards off Camp Pendleton, awaiting the return of tired and hungry patrollers. Only the bridge and part of the "conn" were visible. After establishing radio communication, the rubber boats approached the sub. Swimmers left each boat and, walking on the sub's deck, three feet below the surface, held the boats securely while the crew climbed to the bridge.

When the "sub-phibious scouts" had returned and their garnered intelligence had been compiled, stories of near capture and evasion were tossed back and forth. Typical was that of Platoon Sergeant J. P. Freitas:

"My team reached the beach rendezvous at 1430, five hours ahead of time.



SSgt. J. Howard went over the side in an aqua lung suit

We hid in some bushes, the crew sleeping while I had the watch.

"Waiting for some sign of the beach group, I spotted two 'enemy' sentries patrolling our rendezvous spot. They were holding several Amphib Recon men prisoner. We waited until 1930—time to go—and they still didn't leave so we had no choice but to 'lunch 'em' (in Recon jargon, troops are never captured—they are 'lunched.')

"When we jumped 'em, it turned out that one of the 'sentries' was Capt. Spark. His patrol had lunched them earlier and had exchanged uniforms in order to hold the place until we got there."

Farther out to sea, scores of APAs, AKAs, and LSTs were headed for the beach. H-Hour was set for 0700. At 0900, a helicopter landed on the deck of the *Perch*, was handed the compiled intelligence, and flew directly to the division's CP afloat.

Operation Ski Jump was on. And the answers to many questions about the 'enemy' ashore were neatly detailed in the report of Amphib Recon. **END**



Deck crews held the rubber boat as scouts jumped aboard





# WE BLOW OUR T

**April, a month**

**of decision,**

**has a historic**

**background**

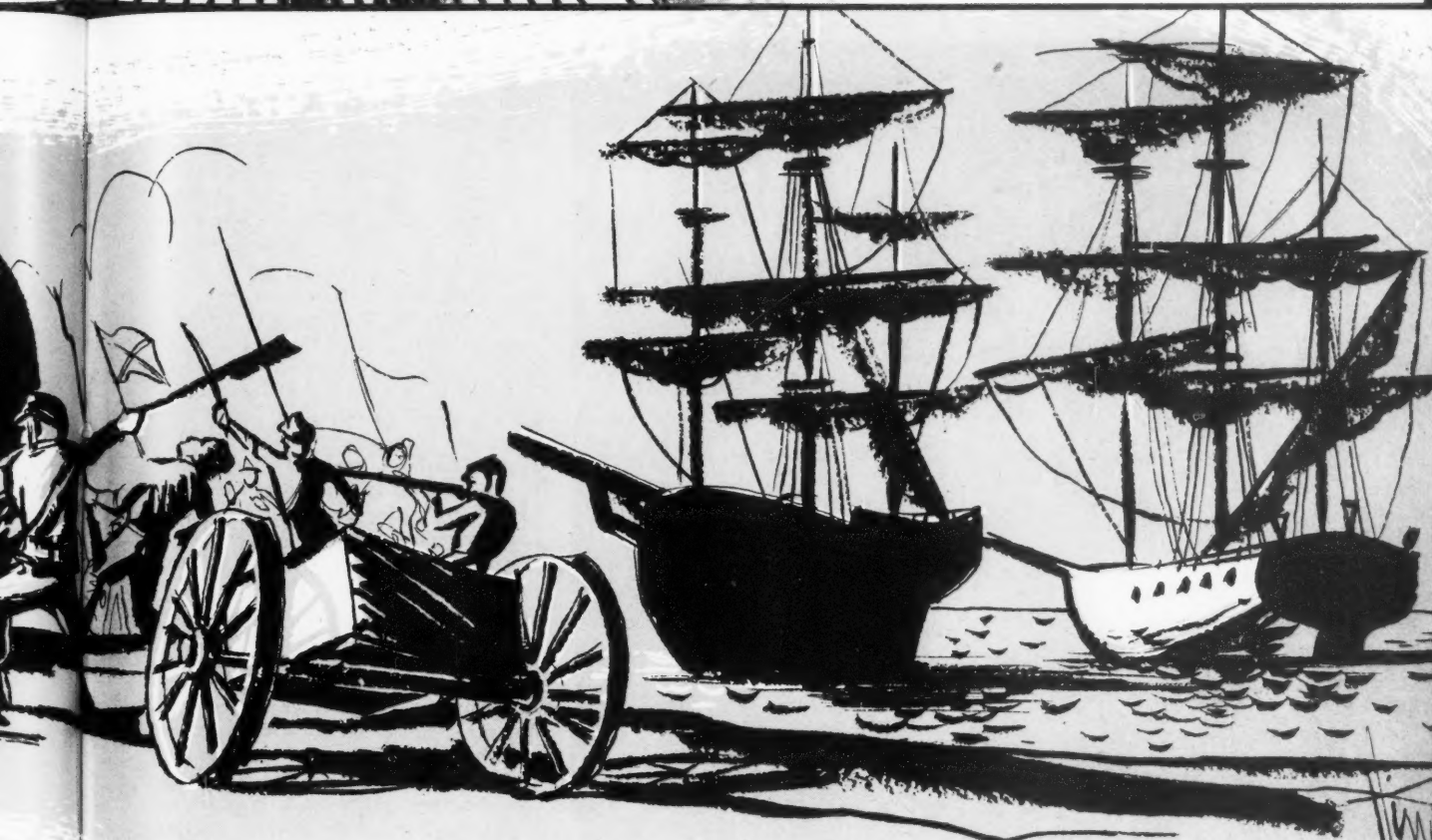
**T**HIRTY DAYS hath April, a month celebrated for such cool and peaceful blessings as showers, flowers, budding leaves and green grass. It is not a month associated with belligerent passions, yet the fact remains that seven of our nine major wars have started in April, either with a formal declaration or a decision to fight.

The only two exceptions are occasions when the enemy did the deciding. Japan's sneak attack on Pearl Harbor occurred in December, and the Korean Reds picked June for their aggression. But when it is left up to us, we are likely to blow our collective top in April.

The first time, of course, was that memorable date of April 19, 1775. During the previous ten years the American colonies and England had come dan-

gerously close to war in several instances. Boston had its so-called "Massacre" and its equally famous "Tea Party," but both of these provocations took place during the Winter. The fat was in the fire for certain when General Thomas Gage, the British commander at Boston, exerted his authority on an April night by sending 800 troops to seize rebel military stores at Concord.

Paul Revere's midnight ride wasn't needed as a warning. So swiftly did the news get around that the entire Massachusetts countryside was aroused before two A.M. on the 19th when 130 militiamen formed up with their muskets on the village green at Lexington. Spring comes late to New England and there were still traces of snow in the woods. The militiamen clapped their hands and stamped their feet to keep warm;



# TOP IN APRIL

and when no redcoats appeared, the company was dismissed. Some of the men went home to bed and others gathered at the tavern for a glass of rum.

At dawn it was no false alarm when Captain John Parker and his remaining 70 men assembled again on the green. As the British column approached, he gave this command:

"Stand your ground! Don't fire unless fired upon, but if they mean to have a war let it begin here."

It has never been determined whether a rebel or a redcoat fired "the shot heard round the world," but both sides realized that it meant war. Before the King's men got back to Boston on that fateful April day, they lost 65 men killed, 180 wounded and 28 prisoners to the "embattled farmers" aiming flintlocks from behind stone walls.

Exactly eight years later, on April 19, 1783, the end of the war was celebrated by General George Washington's little army at Newburgh, N. Y. In his general orders the Commander-In-Chief declared that "happy, thrice happy, shall they be pronounced hereafter who have contributed any thing, who have performed the meanest office, in erecting this stupendous *tabric of freedom and empire* on the broad basis of independency; who have assisted in protecting the rights of human nature, and establishing an asylum for the poor and oppressed of all nations and religions."

The new nation had no money to pay its soldiers their arrears. The best that could be done was to issue notes for the back pay due the ragged warriors and allow them to keep their muskets as a gratuity. As for transportation to distant homes, that was

TURN PAGE





The U.S. entered WWI in April, 1917

#### BLOW OUR TOP (cont.)

a problem the men had to solve for themselves.

France, as everyone knows, was our friend-in-need during the Revolution. But it is not so well known that only a few years later we fought an undeclared naval war with our former ally. Naturally, it began in April. President John Adams sent dispatches to Congress on April 3, 1798 revealing that threats and attempts to extort

money from this country had been made by the France of Bonaparte.

"Millions for defense but not one cent for tribute!" was the rallying cry as all political factions united in approval of defense measures. Although no declaration was announced, a state of war existed as Washington was recalled at the age of 68 to the chief command and Alexander Hamilton appointed his general in the field. Harbors were fortified, new frigates built and American privateers authorized to seize French prizes on the high seas.

More than 80 vessels flying the tri-color were captured before France backed down after seeing that we meant business. And in the long run the United States profited enormously from Napoleon's aggressions when he sold the young nation the Louisiana Purchase, one of the most valuable pieces of real estate on earth, for a price amounting to a few cents per acre.

The War of 1812 wasn't formally declared until June of that year, but in April Congress authorized President Madison to call out 100,000 state militia and speed up recruiting for 13 new regiments of regulars. Major General Henry Dearborn, the head of the army, was summoned to Washington in April to draw up a plan for invading Canada, and Brigadier General William Hull was sent to Detroit in April for the same purpose.

It is an irony of history that only two days before the American declaration, Parliament repealed the Orders in Council, directing the seizure of American ships and seamen, which had been our main cause for resorting to arms. In a day when sailing vessels sometimes took two months for an Atlantic crossing, the news didn't reach Washington until too late. Fate played another cruel trick at the end of the war when the battle of New Orleans was fought on January 8, 1815—15 days after the signing of the peace treaty in London but 34 days before the "fast" British sloop-of-war *Favourite* brought the news to this country.

The War with Mexico has been our most severely criticized military venture. President Polk was accused by his political opponents of inciting hostilities, and there can be no doubt that he ordered Major General Zachary Taylor to advance to the Rio Grande in the Spring of 1846 when relations were strained. Border clashes with the Mexicans in April made war certain when the reports reached Washington on May 8th, and the following day Congress voted unanimously for a declaration.

The Civil War, like the Revolution, began and ended in April. On April 14, 1861, Major Robert Anderson marched out of Fort Sumter and embarked in Federal ships after being forced to surrender to fellow countrymen who had seceded from the Union. Everyone realized that the differences between the North and South could only be settled by force of arms. Nobody could have suspected on this Sunday morning, however, that the greatest war of the nineteenth century would be fought on American soil during the next four years.

The theater of operations stretched 800 miles from the Potomac to the



Gulf of Mexico, and 1700 miles from the Atlantic seaboard to Texas. More than 2000 combats took place, of which 149 were important enough to be called battles. The North enlisted a million and a half soldiers on a three-year basis, and the South more than a million. Altogether, half a million men gave their lives, either on the battlefield or as a direct consequence of military operations.

It was the first war of history to make extensive use of the railroad, the telegraph and the steamship. The first duel between ironclad warships was followed by the first railroad gun, the first electrically exploded torpedo, and the first instance of a ship being sunk by a submarine. The first metallic cartridges were fired from the first breech-loading, repeating rifles to meet the tests of combat. Wire entanglements made their first appearance and the machine gun had its first demonstration.

General Robert E. Lee surrendered at Appomattox on April 9, 1865. And on the 14th, Major General Robert Anderson raised the flag of a reunited nation over Fort Sumter—the very same shot-torn flag he had hauled down just four years before to the day.

At present, with the centennial only a few years away, interest in the Civil War has reached such a pitch that groups have been formed in many cities for round-table discussion. New books on all aspects are appearing almost weekly—so many of them that a Chicago book shop is devoted entirely to Civil War literature.

From the large scale of this conflict we pass to our smallest military

venture, for the Spanish-American war lasted only 114 days and involved fewer men than were seen on many a battlefield of the Civil War. Congress passed measures on April 19, 1898—the 123rd anniversary of the battle of Lexington—which amounted virtually to a declaration of hostilities against Spain. When the armistice went into effect the following August 12th, the total killed-in-action casualties on the American side were 18 for the Navy and 457 for the Army. But sanitary conditions were so bad, owing to military unpreparedness that 1939 soldiers died in camp of disease.

During President Woodrow Wilson's first term this country came very near to war with Mexico; and, as might be supposed, it happened in April. Revolution and civil strife had led to such disturbed conditions south of the Rio Grande that American lives and liberties were endangered. On April 21, 1914 the President sent orders for the fleet to "take Vera Cruz at once." A detachment of Marines landed next day under cover of naval gun fire and secured the city at a cost of 18 casualties. General Frederick Funston was sent to hold Vera Cruz with Army forces of 6000 men, but war was avoided when this country and a new Mexican provisional government agreed to arbitrate.

Wilson's efforts to keep us out of World War I made him a target for sharp criticism. But German outrages multiplied until American patience was exhausted, and on April 2, 1917, the President addressed Congress with a request for a declaration of war which was voted four days later.

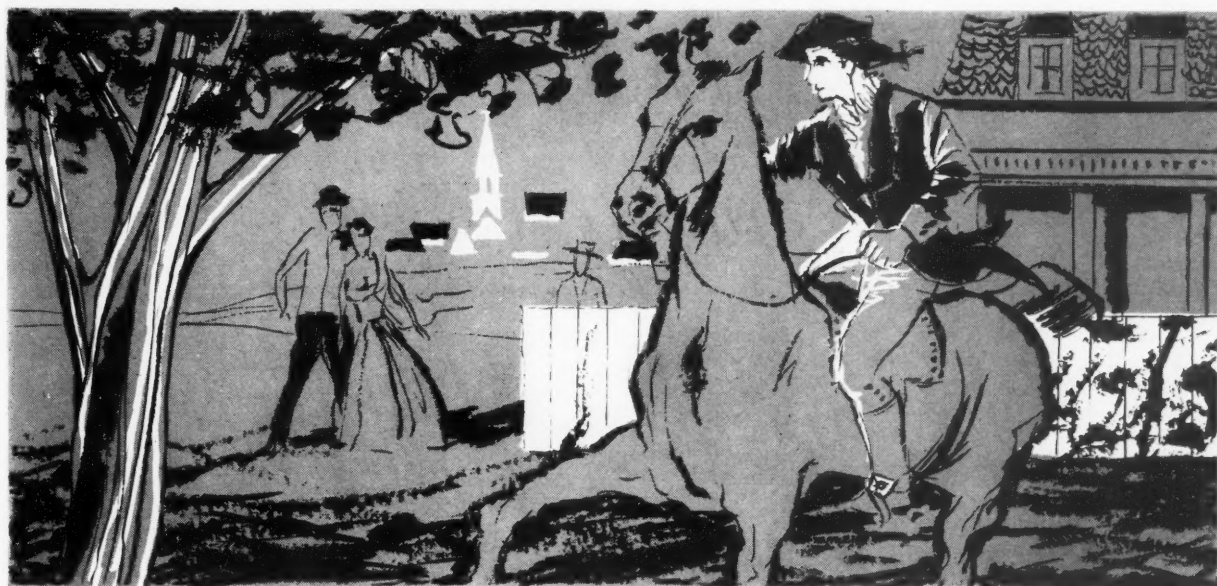
This was our initial venture in the land warfare of Europe, and two regi-

ments of U. S. Marines were among the first U. S. troops to distinguish themselves in action. A great many Americans sincerely believed at the time that they were crusaders in a "war to end wars." Thus it would have been disillusioning in 1918 if they had suspected that a generation later their sons would be taking part in a second World War and, later, in a Korean conflict which threatened at times to become World War III.

Glancing back over the 181 years of American history since the Declaration of Independence, it is noteworthy that our nine wars strike an average of one every 20 years. That isn't counting a long succession of Indian wars or various armed interventions in the Far East, Central America and troubled islands of the Caribbean. At one time or another our military operations have taken us as friend or foe to all the continents and most of the countries of the world. Among our enemies have been France, Great Britain, Germany, Austria-Hungary, Italy, Spain, Turkey, Japan and China — practically every major military power on earth with the single exception, surprisingly enough, of Russia.

As to why we have taken up arms consistently in April, one guess is as good as another. It may be explained by the fact that after the breaking up of a hard Winter, April is an irritating transition period when Spring hasn't as yet exerted its soothing influences. Or perhaps it is just plain historical coincidence. However that may be, the experience of the past suggests that if we want peace, it would be wise to keep cool during the thirty days of dangerous April.

END



Paul Revere's midnight ride took place on April 19, 1775



# Counseling Service



Sgt. Hutchinson's family was oriented by Mrs. Ruth Emley

**At Cherry Point, a dedicated group of career wives lends a helping hand to Marine families**

**W**HILE SOME old-timers cringed at the thought of "nosey" women taking an active part in base life, plans for the Career Wives Counseling Service, moved steadily forward at Cherry Point, N.C.

It all began last August, when a dedicated little group of six Staff NCO

wives converged at 32 N. Craven St., in Havelock, N.C.—the residence of Master Sergeant and Mrs. Floyd P. Stocks.

Attractive, energetic Joan Stocks, wife of the sergeant major of Marine Wing Headquarters, had called the meeting.

"Our husbands," she began, "are

by MSgt. Paul Sarokin

Leatherneck Staff Writer

Photos by  
TSgt. Joseph J. Mulvihill  
Leatherneck Staff Photographer

career Marines. They're happy at it—and we're a part of that life too, but I'm fed up with listening to gripes, and to some Marines runnin' down the Corps. Now," she concluded, "what can we do to help this situation?"

There were several recommendations. But mainly it was decided that the group's aim would be to stress career and security features of service life.

Later, seven committees were named. **RECEPTION COMMITTEE:** to furnish receptionists daily for the Joint Reception Center; **HOSPITAL COMMITTEE:** to act as a buffer between the hospital and dependents; **DEPENDENT'S ASSISTANCE COMMITTEE:** to help Marine wives obtain information about benefits to which they are entitled; **COUNSELING COMMITTEE:** to distribute information on career benefits; **OFFICE COMMITTEE:** to handle correspondence, filing, and stenciling; **PUBLICITY COMMITTEE:** to see that word gets around; and the **PROGRAMMING COMMITTEE:** to schedule guest speakers who are experts on insurance, banking, medicine, psychology, etc.

The distaffers took their program to the Wing Re-enlistment Officer, Cap-

tain R. G. Jenkins. He liked the plan and appreciated the fact that some wives wanted to do something to better local base life. The proposal moved on to Major General John C. Munn, and Brigadier General Edward A. Montgomery. They mulled it over, then added their full support.

Shortly after the wives received approval, the Re-enlistment Center was opened in the former Red Cross building located near the main Exchange and a permanent office was allocated to the Career Wives Counseling Service.

"Our typewriter," said Dolly Langdon, the organization's secretary, "was donated by General Munn. Capt. Jenkins obtained a desk and some file cabinets for us—and we were in business."

Work began immediately; soon after they organized, they learned that a Marine's off-base quarters had burned. It was shortly before Christmas, and the fire had destroyed the home—even the Christmas presents. The group helped make the unhappy couple's plight known and collected enough funds to help tide the family over.

Another example of the women's work was revealed by Staff Sergeant Alfred Steele, assistant editor of the *Windsock*, the station's newspaper. A Pfc, he said, recently returned from Puerto Rico, bringing his wife here. They lived on a farm a few miles away at Newport, N.C. She spoke no English. The only Spanish he knew was "Si, Si, Señor." New customs, a strange land, and the language barrier left her isolated and lonely. She was also pregnant.

"Someone came into the office," Steele related, "asking us to run something seeking a Spanish interpreter to help them out. Next thing we knew, we saw three 'Career Wives' driving their own vehicles, bringing her to a meeting. It helped break the ice—and the women took over from there."

Another Marine who appreciates some of the accomplishments of the Career Wives Counseling Service is Sergeant John H. Hutchinson, a hydraulics mechanic who reported recently from Atsugi, Japan. On arrival, his wife and three young'uns waited in the car while he entered the Re-enlistment Center. In a moment, he returned and beckoned to them. The Joint Reception Center's Dependent's Lounge was ready for them. There were toys for the kids, a receptionist to answer their questions and hot coffee.

Questions about schooling, housing, transportation, and shopping are answered in detail. The wives are sometimes overwhelmed by this personal attention, and form a strong first impression of their husband's new duty station.

"This reception," admitted Hutchinson, "beats anything I've seen in the Corps before. There were even pots and pans around for us to fix up a little chow after our long trip."

The Joint Reception Center opened its doors last October. It is a direct result of the Policy Evaluation Board which was comprised of officers from all three commands at Cherry Point. Lieutenant Colonel John Stevens, Assistant G-1, strongly supported the idea and his efforts (continued on page 84)



Several members of the Career Wives Counseling Service posed with Capt. R. G. Jenkins, Wing Reenlistment Officer

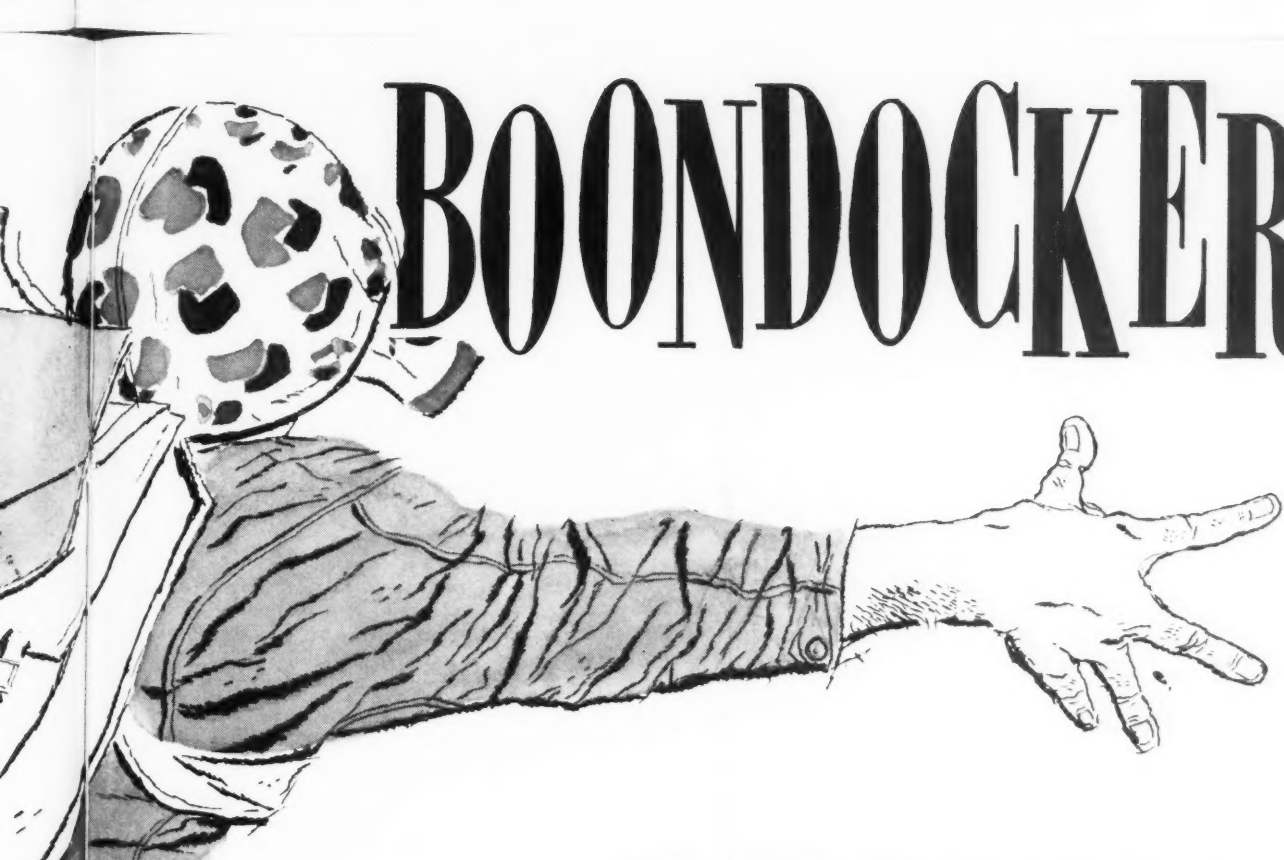
◀ Mrs. Floyd Stocks introduced Maj. Gen. John C. Munn, CG of the Second Marine Air Wing, to a group of career wives



# the magical




# BOONDOCKERS



**Andy Bonner had little use for shoes until he was issued an amazing pair of brogans**

by Frank Scott York

Illustrated by  
TSgt. Domingo Machin, Jr.  
Leatherneck Staff Artist



**W**HEN THE HISTORY of the Corps is compiled by future historians it is extremely doubtful that there will be found any mention of Private Andrew Bonner's magical boon-dockers. In the proud, minutely recorded volumes about brave men and braver deeds, there will probably be no room for a wierdly wacky incident which had its beginning at Camp Pendleton and its ending in the middle of the Pacific Ocean. Historians are a pretty serious-minded lot and it isn't difficult to imagine their chuckles of disbelief.

Even if the story is true, which, of course, it is.

Private Bonner drew his new field shoes at a regular issue, a few days prior to shipping out with our division for Pacific-parts-unknown. To wind up a long, strenuous period of training, our battalion participated in a forced march into the humps and hills of the Pendleton reservation.

Andy Bonner was a tall, gangling mountain boy from Tennessee who had always insisted shoes of any kind, "was against nature." He was

**TURN PAGE**

## BOONDOCKERS (cont.)

fond of pointing out, "If the good Lord wanted us to squash our toes into a prison of cowhide, He would have shod Adam and Eve."

So it was something of a surprise when Andy turned to me shortly after we started our hike and said, "Say, these here boondockers are okay."

"You're getting civilized," I complimented him. "I told you in boot camp it would happen."

"They're right cozy," Andy said, looking down at his feet. "And they give me the dangdest feeling. Like I was light as a feather. Like I wanted to run and jump."

"Don't let me stop you," I said. "Anyone with a size 13 foot that wants to run and jump has my admiration."

"The dangdest feeling," Andy said curiously. He glanced up and down ranks but we were spread out at five paces between men and the nearest officer had turned the bend of the road some forty yards ahead.

Andy took several, short, running steps and jumped into the air. It's no exaggeration to say he went twenty feet straight up. It was closer to thirty.

A shout of amazement went up and down the line as Andy came down gracefully, feet-first and grinning broadly. "Say," he said happily, "darned if the government don't think of everything. They must have knowed how I hate to walk."

Sergeant Booker came running up from the rear and shouted at Andy, "What the hell did you do?"

"Why, I jumped, Sergeant, that's all."

"Don't get funny with me, eightball, I want to know how you did it?"

"Like this," Andy said.

This leap was nearer fifty feet and Booker had to take a long pull at his canteen before he could speak.

He turned to us finally and said, "Did you guys see that, or do I have to take the pledge again?"

"We saw it," I said faintly as Andy floated down to the center of the road. This time he shouted, "Whee!" as he descended.

"I'm going for the looey," Sgt. Booker said in a whisper. To Andy he said, "Don't do that again 'till I get back."

Lieutenant Farley did not have to be brought, however. Even as Booker spoke he was jogging back from the head of our column. We had broken ranks and formed a silent, awed circle around Andy Bonner.

"I want that man's name and rank," Lt. Farley said as he drew up.

"Which one, sir?" Booker asked.

"I saw him! The man who disobeyed orders about staying on the road. I looked back and saw somebody

skylarking around in the top of that tree."

"That were me, sir," Andy said pleasantly, "but I weren't in that tree. I were clean over the top of it."

Lt. Farley stared at Andy and barked, "What did you say?"

"It's these boondockers, sir," Andy explained. "They must be special-made or something. I just gave a little jump and they lifted me higher than the tree."

"Sergeant Booker," the lieutenant snapped, "put this man under arrest. Make it protective custody. Obviously the heat's affected his . . ."

"No, sir," Booker said, "he's telling the truth. Show him, Bonner."

Andy smiled, handed me his rifle, spat on his hands, pranced back a few steps and with a little running start he took off. He sailed over the top of the tree by the side of the road and came down in a small ravine some ninety feet away. With his long legs and arched back he resembled a large, khaki-colored heron wearing a field pack.

Lt. Farley clapped his hands over his eyes and moaned, "No, it can't be. Maybe you'd better put me in protective custody, Sergeant."

"It ain't you or the heat," Booker said stubbornly. "Bonner is flying. Everyone of us saw the same thing."

Andy came back in two, tremendous hops. "I'll have to learn how to control my altitude," he said happily. "I almost nosedived that time."

The lieutenant stared at Andy, down at the boondockers and back to Andy. Everyone was quiet for several minutes, trying to figure it out. Then the lieutenant said, "Bonner, several hundred men have just witnessed something for which there is no logical explanation. We will assume therefore it did not happen. And most importantly, it *must not happen again*. Do you understand?"

"But it did happen, sir," Andy said, puzzled.

"Listen to me, Bonner," the lieutenant said hoarsely, "it *didn't happen*. And if it happens again, so help me I'll have you courtmartialed for . . . for . . ."

"Goin' over the hill?" Sgt. Booker said helpfully.

"I'll bet I could jump that hill," Andy said boastfully, and pointed to a large slope across the ravine.

"If you try it," the lieutenant said through his teeth, "I'll have you shot down as though you were an enemy plane. I'll say it once more, Bonner, you are never again to . . ." His words were drowned out by the noise of an approaching jeep. The brakes slammed on and Colonel Mobray jumped out.

"Dammit, lieutenant, are you respon-

sible for this delay? Do you realize the forward echelon is a mile ahead of you? What the hell's going on here anyway, a charity bazaar?"

Lt. Farley said, with a shaky salute, "Sorry, sir, entirely my fault. We'll move out at once." He gave us all a sharp glance which implied, "Keep your mouth shut."

But Andy was not one to allow another to shoulder his mistakes. "Sir," he piped up, "I guess this is all my fault. I shouldn't have flew while in ranks. And then I did it again to show the lieutenant."

Col. Mobray put his hands on his hips and said, "You *what* in ranks?"

"Flew, sir."

"Did you say flew?"

"Yessir."

The colonel turned to the lieutenant, his face the color of a ripe plum. "Has this man been drinking?"

"No, sir."

"Have you been drinking?"

"No, sir."

The colonel turned to his driver and said sarcastically, "Potts, have I been drinking?"

"No, sir," the driver said firmly.

"Well then," the colonel roared, "I want a straight answer to my question. What's this nonsense all about?"

"It's these boondockers, sir," Andy explained patiently, holding one foot up for the colonel's inspection. "They got voodoo in them or something. I can fly with them."







The C.O. walked up to Andy and examined him the way you examine a peculiar looking bug. "Tell me, son," he said finally, very softly, his eyes narrowed, "would you do me the honor of flying for me?"

"A pleasure, sir."

"Fine, fine," the colonel said jovially, rubbing his hands together. "Suppose you fly up to the head of the column and tell Captain Handley to hold up until Lieutenant Farley's birdmen close the gap."

Andy reached the bend in the road in one bound, cleared a small hill with another and disappeared from view.

Col. Mobray made soft, strangling noises and sat down on the fender of the jeep.

"That's what we meant, sir," Lt. Farley said.

"I was an enlisted man for twenty years," the colonel said finally, as though talking to himself. "But this is the greatest stunt to drive an officer mad I've ever heard of."

"It's no stunt, sir," Sgt. Booker said. "I looked on the bottom of his heels and there's no propellers there or anything."

The colonel gave a low moan of pain. "Thank you, Sergeant for relieving my mind."

Then Andy Bonner was back in our midst, so quickly we didn't see him land. He saluted the colonel and said smartly, "I delivered your message, sir, and the captain says will you please verify the order in person. I guess he got kind of upset the way I dropped in, sir, and it wasn't really his fault he rammed his jeep into a ditch. I shouldn't have come down on the hood."

When we returned from the hike, late that night, Andy was given orders to report to headquarters. The orderly told us all kinds of brass were arriving and his orders were to tell Private Bonner to "walk, not fly," and on the double.

While Andy was gone we sat around the barracks, smoking cigarettes and wondering what they would do to him.

We decided it was quite a problem. You can't court-martial a pair of boondockers and there was nothing in the Uniform Code of Military Justice to cover the situation. Corporal Vance said probably they'd transfer Andy to the air wing at El Toro but I said no, more likely the general would shanghai him to be his personal orderly.

An hour later, Lt. Farley came into the barracks and told us Andy was in sick-bay with a slight concussion.

It seems he was asked to demonstrate the powers of his magical boondockers before the brass. Andy forgot he was indoors and in jumping over a table he cracked his head against the ceiling.

"Now, men," Lt. Farley said, "as you can imagine, the demonstration was most upsetting to everybody present. As the general commented, 'How in hell do you get a situation like this well in hand?' However, it was decided, in that we are shipping out this week, to put Private Bonner on his word of honor not to do any more flying. This will be done as soon as he regains consciousness. Once we are overseas we shall try to put Private Bonner's amazing ability to good use. He is, in short, in the nature of a secret weapon. You will all act accordingly. Not a word about this to anyone outside our own unit."

"Sir," I asked, "does anyone have any idea what makes Andy fly?"

The lieutenant shrugged tiredly. "Private Bonner's boondockers were just examined by some of the finest brains in the Corps. They can give no answer. If it wasn't for Bonner's cracked head I'd swear it was an optical illusion."

When we boarded the transport a few days later Andy was back to duty and living up to his promise. He was very unhappy about it though.

"What's the matter with everybody?" he complained to me as we moved slowly away from San Diego. "They all act like I'm a freak or something."

"Look, bunkie," I said, "it's all right for a guy to *think* he can fly but when he actually *does* it, then it's kind of an insult. I mean, he's doing something

that insults your intelligence because it's impossible."

"You don't make sense. And what's so impossible about it? Do you want to see me jump clean over that boom?"

"No," I said hastily, "you promised."

He scowled at a wheeling covey of gulls. "Dang it, it ain't fair. Here I got me a pair of magic boondockers and they ground me. You don't know what these shoes do to me. It takes all the will power I got to keep from flying again. I was just getting the hang of it."

"Andy," I said sternly, "if you ever do it again, at least without permission, I'll personally give you the deep-six. You can't fly in the face of tradition."

"What tradition?"

"An infantryman walks."

Andy shook his head sadly. "I'll figure something out. As long as nobody sees me flying. . . ."

He brooded for a few days and didn't say much to me but I figured he'd get over it. Nobody aboard the transport spoke about Andy's boondockers. It's the sort of thing you want to pretend never happened.

But one morning at chow formation the loudspeaker announced a special night watch would be mounted from here on in. One of our destroyer escorts had sighted an unidentified object hurtling across its bow the night previous. Radar had been unable to track it but six men aboard the can swore they saw the object in the moonlight and furthermore it appeared to "bounce off" the superstructure of several ships in our convoy.

Every man in our chowline turned to glare at Andy Bonner. He whistled unconcernedly and pretended not to notice.

I put my mouth to his ear and whispered harshly, "I hope they shoot you down."

"A few more nights' practice," he said, with a sneer, "and I'll be able to sidestep anything they throw up at me."

Clearly, Andy Bonner's boondockers had gone to his head. His next remark made my blood run cold.

"You earthlings are just jealous," he said to the chowline. He was serious!

Later that morning Lt. Farley came to me and said I was wanted in officer's country and to follow him. He was very pale, but not as pale as the dozen high-ranking officers who sat around a table in the wardroom he led me to.

You would recognize the general's name if I mentioned it, but I promised him I never would and I am a man of my word. "Sit down, Private," he said to me, with a tense wave of the hand.

I sat down.

"Private, we (continued on page 88)



Cannoneers of the 4th 155-mm. Howitzer Battery braced themselves against the big gun's blast while

*Photo by MSgt. A. G. Scarborough*  
practicing at Camp Lejeune, North Carolina. The 155 has a maximum range of more than seven miles

# *RALEIGH Reservists*

by MSgt. Paul Sarokin  
Leatherneck Staff Writer

# There are only three 155-mm. Howitzer Batteries, MCR, in the nation. One is based on N.C. State College's scenic campus

**I**N EARLY 1953, a letter arrived at the legal offices of Lassiter, Leager and Walker. It was addressed to Major James H. Walker, USMCR. "On 1 April 1953," the CMC's message stated, "please activate the 4th 155-mm. Howitzer Battery, USMCR, at Raleigh, N.C."

The doors opened for business precisely on schedule. And since then, Lieutenant Colonel James H. Walker, an artillery expert with 15 years experience, has held a steady hand at the helm of one of the MCR's three, 155-mm. Howitzer batteries.

The Raleigh Marine Reservists and an I-I staff share space in the small Naval Reserve Training Center on the North Carolina State College campus. Their building is located a few feet from busy U.S. 1, between the College's Textile School and the William Neal Reynolds Coliseum, the arena wherein

some of the nation's top-notch basketball games are decided.

As commanding officer of a relatively new unit, Col. Walker reminisced about its growing pains. "Looking back across our first four years," he said, "one of the things that pleases me most is *knowing* that the caliber of our training is high. Recently," he explained, "one of our former corporals dropped in to visit me. He was then a college student attending the Platoon Leaders Class at Quantico, where he placed second or third in his group. His success at Quantico, he explained to me, was attributable *directly* to the high degree of training he had received while with our unit. In fact, some of the courses, he said, were almost identical to those used in our training.

"Another thing that stands out in my mind," related Col. Walker, "is the business-like way we filled our T/O of

128 men and six officers within two years after we started. I think few units in the nation did as well.

"We have also done quite well during our Summer training," the colonel pointed out. For that training the Raleigh Howitzer Battery has usually drawn Camp Lejeune, N.C. Last year, however, it was Little Creek, Va. This year, from 16 to 30 August, the unit will return to Camp Lejeune for annual training.

Presently, the battery is slightly below authorized strength. There are now 120 enlisted men, seven officers, a corpsman and a doctor on its rolls. In addition, a nine-man Inspector-Instructor staff under the direction of Captains Donald K. Cliff, I-I, and Xen N. Sideris, his assistant, bears a hand with recruiting problems, helps to maintain the high-priced technical equipment, and handles much of the instruc-

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Photo by TSgt. Bob Tibbetts  
Lieutenant Colonel J. Walker, CO, second from right, watched Captain H. Silver, exec, check firing range

Photo by Vince LoMonte  
SSgt. Mike Perry (left) and Pfc Joseph Hunt leave the Training Center after completing their weekly drill



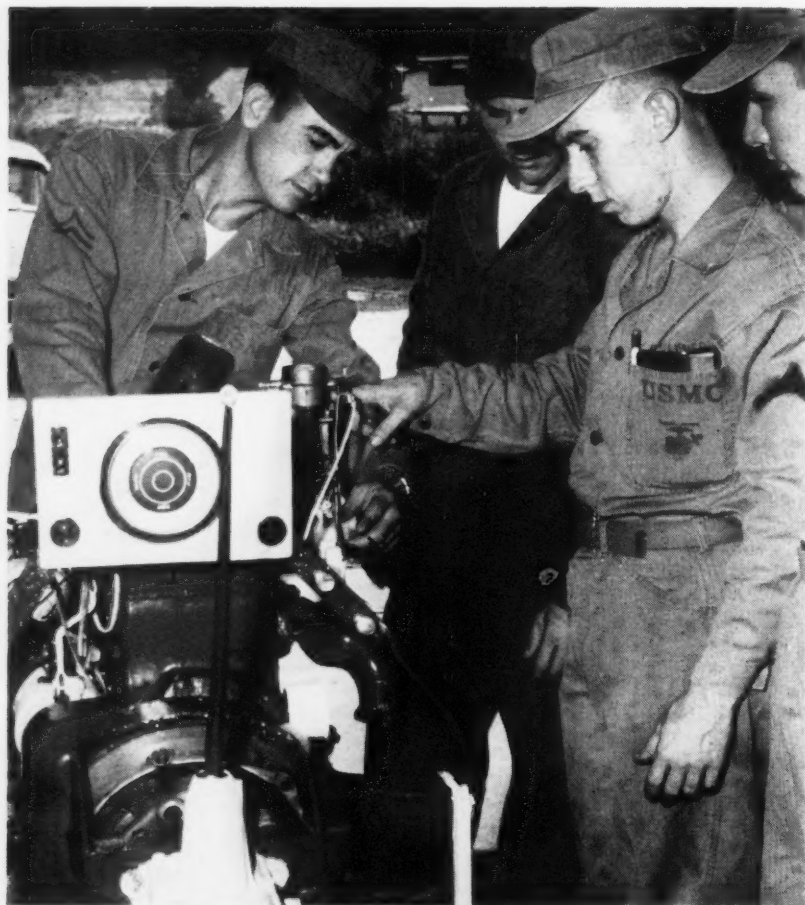


Photo by SSgt. Douglas Morgan  
Sgt. R. McLellan demonstrated  
a motor he built for trainees

## RALEIGH RESERVISTS (cont.)

tion on the howitzer and small arms weapons in the battery's armory. The howitzers are basically the same type as those used during World War II, except for some fire directional refinements.

According to Technical Sergeant Owen Coats, I-I staff gunnery sergeant, who also teaches the fundamentals of the howitzer to the Reservists, the huge weapon is capable of firing 40 rounds per hour, prolonged fire. Other statistics he provided: Its dimensions: in a traveling position—24 feet long. It is 6 feet, 9½ inches high; 7 feet, 11 inches wide, and weighs 12,700 pounds.

The I-I unit's administrative efficiency expert, Master Sergeant Archie M. Harloe, reported aboard last May from Camp Lejeune where he had charge of an MP Battalion. Harloe, a Marine for more than 15 years, was formerly sergeant major of Officers Detail Section at Marine Corps Headquarters.

"This is primarily a recruiter's assignment," he said. "And I think more trained recruiters are needed to do it well." Harloe also maintains that there is an overabundance of paper work. "At Lejeune," he recalled, "we had more than 500 MPs and brig personnel, and anywhere from 150 to 600 offenders—and we had less paper work than there is on this job. Seems like everyone wants a report on the Reservists." Harloe was referring to the six-month training report, the monthly strength report, quarter pay reports, and unscheduled but frequent reports required by the Defense Department, HQMC and the District.

"However," Harloe concluded, "I would say that our biggest problem is in getting men—then keeping their drill attendance up." Most first sergeants of I-I units will undoubtedly agree.

This is especially difficult because of the intense competition among the services for the area's young men. "In Raleigh," Harloe said, "we have two National Guard units, Army, Navy and Air Force Reserve outfits—plus the regular recruiting stations for each branch."

Once they get the men, however, they are quite successful in bringing them out for drill. "Our drill attendance was 100% for December. And in January we did about as well," Capt. Cliff re-



Photo by Vince LoMonte  
John Styers (left) well-known knife and bayonet fighting expert, explained technique to Raleigh's Reservists. Corporal Willis C. Umstead helped

lated. Some of the credit for this belonged to the turkey shoot idea that was worked out by the unit to help increase attendance. The winner received a 10-pound turkey. With more than 100 men participating, it was a success as a drawing gimmick for recruiting.

Another stimulus for marksmanship is the periodic use of Captain Henry S. Silver's antique rifle and pistol collection, by the unit. The captain, who is the outfit's executive officer, loans out his muzzle-loading weapons, mainly from the Civil War era, for target practice, to keep Marines coming to drill and retain interest in their weapons. Each Reservist is also issued an M-1 and 782-gear, in addition to the training he receives in artillery.

To further stimulate recruiting, Capt. Cliff has plans for a series of 35-mm. color slides, with tape-recorded talks, to be presented to high school youths of draft age. These slides would depict life at Summer camp, and show general scenes of life around the Marine Corps. If that goes well, he hopes to prepare a 16-mm. color film locally, and test its effectiveness on high school groups.

Photography is less of a problem at Raleigh than at most units because it claims two professional photographers in its ranks: Master Sergeant A. G. Scarborough, Jr., and Staff Sergeant Douglas Morgan, have placed their technical experience at the disposal of Capt. Cliff and Col. Walker. In addition, several former Marines, while not members of the unit, are now professional photographers in the city and provide photographic help, when needed.

"Taking our howitzers along when we visit area high schools also helps our recruiting," said Technical Sergeant Bob Tibbetts. "Kids always have a lot of questions to ask about the gun and about obligated military service."

The unit's location on a college campus doesn't seem to create or solve any particular problems, the CO said. "We're cramped for room a little, but I understand most units are," he added.

The 120-man group of Marine Reservists at Raleigh are mainly high school students, plus a few college youths. And there is the usual assortment of civilian skills. Few are former Marines or veterans of combat.

There is an exception, however. One of the members has been vitally interested in the unit since the day it was activated. Staff Sergeant Mike Perry, a veteran of WWII and Korea, couldn't wait to get in. Perry is a true infantryman at heart, but since Raleigh drew a howitzer unit—he makes the most of it.

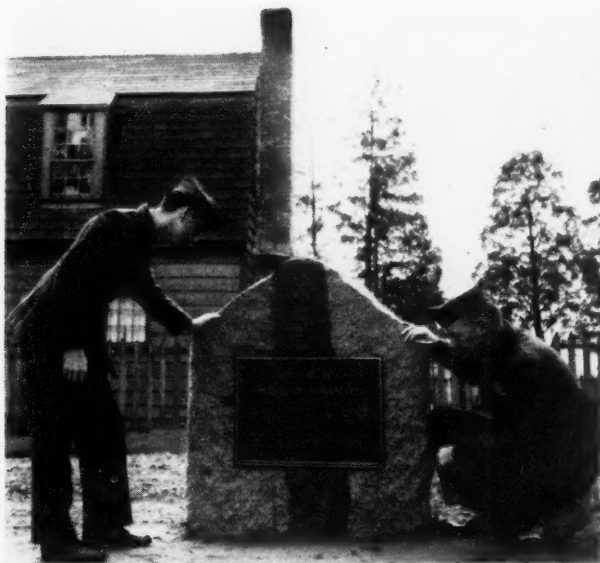
"I love that M-1," Mike says with a smile, "and I think I'm a gravel cruncher at heart—but I'm learnin' about howitzers too."

As a civilian, Mike works with the N.C. State Department of Weights and Measures. He has fought two wars as a Marine, and "If the whistle blows again," he said, "I want to know something about what I'm gettin' into. The money helps too," he added.

"I think we have an above-average group of men and officers," Big Mike concluded, "and you can quote me as sayin' I wouldn't hesitate a minute to move into combat with 'em."

Raleigh's Marine Reservists, in combat or between combat, like to keep fit. They do not wait for Summer annual training alone. The howitzers have traveled to Fort Bragg, N.C. — the

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*Photo by Vince LoMonte*

Reservists Hunt and Perry visited the birthplace of President Andrew Johnson, on campus grounds



*Photo by TSgt. Bob Tibbetts*

TSgt. A. J. Wilson and HNI W. Humphrey were given an OK after a Cancer Detection check-up

**Raleigh's Reservists reached  
their quota despite intense competition**



## RALEIGH RESERVISTS (cont.)

largest Army base in the United States—and have participated in joint firing problems with the Army.

The local unit is also unique in that it is probably the only one in the nation to be undergoing a check by the Cancer Detection Clinic. "It'll take awhile," explained Capt. Cliff, "but we plan to check every member of the Reserve and I-I staff."

The entire I-I crew has been ok'd by the clinic and appointments have been set up for the Reservists. However, since the Wake County Cancer Detection Clinic at Rex Hospital designates only one day per month for examination of men, completion of the entire program will take at least a year.

It is not inconceivable that before the battery completes its tests, at least one Marine's life may have been saved, as a result of his visit to the Cancer Detection Clinic. North Carolinians are fighting back, against cancer, with several free clinics set up throughout the



*Photo by TSgt. Bob Tibbetts*

Capt. W. Budge, former I-I; MSgt. A. Scarborough; SSgt. D. Morgan, put out the Powder Bag, Raleigh's award-winning Reserve newspaper



*Photo by SSgt. Douglas Morgan*

SSgt. George W. Hoffman, an I-I staff member, taught map reading to a group of Raleigh Boy

Scouts. Classes were held in the Naval Reserve Training Center, on N. C. State College campus



state. "Our aim," explained Miss Emma Carr Bivens, of the State Cancer Society, "is to have a clinic within at least 50 miles of everyone in North Carolina."

The most remarkable thing about the clinic is that its services are free and that *all* persons associated with it, including the doctors, nurses and receptionists, are intensely dedicated people who donate their time and experience without charge.

This is typical of Raleigh—the capital of North Carolina. It is a warm, friendly, progressive town, blessed with more than its share of pretty girls. Sport fans consider the city to be the basketball capital of the U.S. And for two consecutive years the sport has led the nation in attendance at William Neal Reynolds Coliseum.

The cost of living, despite complaints by some Marines accustomed to base life, is somewhat below the national average. The lowly penny can still buy 12 minutes of downtown parking time . . . and an overtime parking penalty can be squared for a dollar. You can still buy a good dinner at modern cafeterias in Raleigh, and pocket some change from your dollar bill.

Raleigh, the largest city in the eastern half of the state, is also historically wealthy. There are numerous markers around the city depicting actions of Civil War days, and prior early American events of historical significance.

Ninety-two years ago Raleigh was unconditionally surrendered to General Sherman's Army. The date: April 13, 1865 . . . one day prior to President Abraham Lincoln's assassination. Sherman however, treated the city to a taste

of *Northern* hospitality. He not only spared the town, but also furnished Federal guards at the homes to prevent looting or destruction of property. A few days later, after Durham surrendered, General U.S. Grant came to Raleigh to review Sherman's victorious troops, massed in a huge parade.

The Capitol building, constructed of granite quarried from a nearby mine, was completed in 1840 at a cost of more than half a million dollars. It was designed by David Patton and Ithiel Towne and is considered one of the finest examples of Doric architec-

ture in America. No nails, iron pillars or rafters were used during the seven years required to complete it.

Plans are already approved for a new combined Navy and Marine Corps Reserve Training Center near the site of the present home of the 4th 155-mm. Howitzer Battery, USMCR. Construction will begin next June. When the new training center is completed in March, 1958, the Air Force ROTC plans to take over the present home of Navy and Marine Corps Reservists.

Raleigh is growing—and the Marine Reservists are keeping up with it. **END**



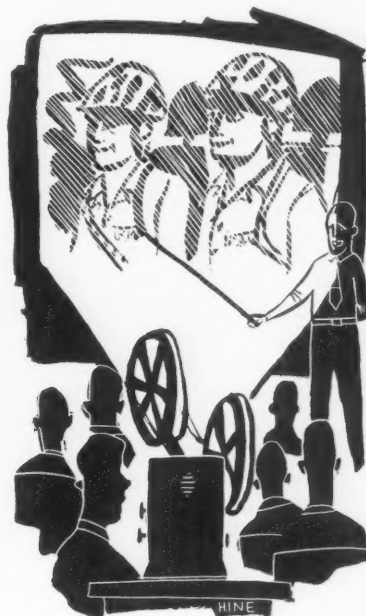
Photo by TSgt. Bob Tibbetta

A junior group of Millbrook students gathered about the big howitzer and equipment when SSgt. R. J. Honeycutt called at the high school



Photo by TSgt. Bob Tibbetta

Raleigh's Reservists and local recruiters combined to take part in the annual Fire Prevention Parade. The float featured Miss Wake County



# IF I WERE COMMANDANT

*Checks for \$25.00 have been mailed to the writers of the letters which appear on these pages. Leatherneck will continue to print—and pay for—ideas expressed by readers who have sincere constructive suggestions for a better Corps. If you were Commandant, what would you do? Your answer may bring you a check. Write your suggestions in the form of a double-spaced typewritten letter of not more than 300 words, and mail to Leatherneck, P. O. Box 1918, Washington 13, D. C. Be sure to include your name, rank, and service number.*



Dear Sir:

If I were Commandant, I would revise the preparation of form DD 214, which is given to all men separated or discharged from the service. I would have the copy which is given to the man concerned made out of heavy bond paper instead of the onion skin paper now in use. The DD 214 is the most important paper a man receives. Even more important than a discharge. It can, and is used as proof of birth, and a man must have one to be accepted for reenlistment in the service, or for enlistment in any service. He may have an honorable discharge, but he can not be enlisted unless he has a DD 214 since it will show when he was discharged, why, where and what for. If the Marine Corps attaches this much importance to a paper they should at least make it out of something that will last. And inform the man concerned that it is an important document.

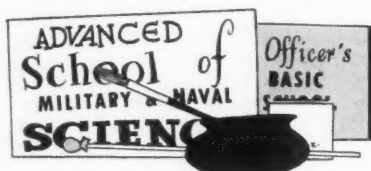
SSgt. Marvin J. Yeakel  
317289

Dear Sir:

If I were Commandant, I would have informed and experienced personnel draft a travel itinerary form to be uniformly adopted and incorporated as an enclosure to all orders. Permanent change of station; temporary additional duty, etc. In so doing it would clarify and alleviate the problem that arises upon returning

from TAD or reporting for duty. Many members are not aware of their rights to reimbursement or the fact that an accurate and complete itinerary must be maintained of all travel performed. Many man hours are wasted by key personnel in trying to reconstruct a travel itinerary for a member when he himself should have done so, but he was unaware that he was required to do so or that reimbursement would be forthcoming.

MSgt. Robert D. Dodd  
585676



Dear Sir:

If I were Commandant, I would redesignate the Officer Career Schools at Quantico with titles which are either informative or imaginative. The present designations of Senior School, Junior School and Basic School are neither descriptive nor distinctive.

We in the Marine Corps, of course, have some general knowledge of the level of instruction and qualifications for assignment to these schools. This understanding, perhaps, is not as widespread among the general public and the upwards of fifty other service and allied officers who attend these schools.

Were I Commandant, I would consider designating the Basic School as Company Officers' School; the Junior School as Combined Arms and Tactics School; the Senior School as Advanced School of Military and Naval Science.

Capt. Richard J. Coyne  
049745

Dear Sir:

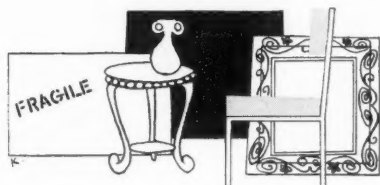
If I were Commandant, I would change the present system of numbering or otherwise identifying the Organized Reserve units. This new system would be based upon the principle of making the Reserve units truly a part of the Marine Corps organization in lieu of the present position as appendages to be absorbed into the Regular Establishment and their individual identities thereby lost.

The proposed system would utilize the unit designations of the three World War II divisions presently inactivated, the Fourth, Fifth and Sixth Divisions. For the Force-type units now in the Organized Reserve, unit designations of deactivated Force or Corps units would be used. These allocations lend themselves rather easily to a distribution of one division to the Eastern Recruiting Area, one division to the Central Recruiting Area, and one division to the Western Recruiting Area. In a similar fashion the Force units could be so allocated. The Reserve Squadrons could be identified with World War II Marine

Air Wing squadrons and groups. To avoid confusion and misrepresentation as to these units, the word "Reserve" could be added to the unit designation, i.e., 1st Battalion, Twenty-ninth Marines Reserve), etc. The unit standards of these World War II units and their battle honors, history and traditions would be passed to the Reserve units, and thus kept alive and active. Perhaps the rules of membership in the various Division Associations could be changed to permit members of the Organized Reserve to join. Mobilization of these newly designated units should provide for employment as entities and not dismemberment upon arrival at training areas for integrity of identity is important to morale and combat efficiency.

The prestige of the Organized Reserve would be increased by its newly gained permanent association with the Marine Corps. The Corps has always adopted the wartime practice of not differentiating between Regular and Reserve. Now it can do the same in peacetime as well as in wartime.

Lt. Col. William F. Frank  
06007



Dear Sir:

If I were Commandant of the Marine Corps, I would attach to each set of transfer orders involving the moving of household effects, a form which the Marine being transferred could complete concerning the condition of his household effects upon receipt at his new place of residence from the carrier or the storage warehouse. This completed form would then be sent to Headquarters Marine Corps or to designated departments around the country for checking.

The object in completing this form would not be to complain to the Commandant about each broken piece of furniture but rather as an evaluation form on the overall performance of the carrier or storage warehouse based on the condition of the delivered household effects. The form would contain a section of standard service markings, i.e.; excellent, very

good, etc. A low mark, extensive damage, would be explained in a justification section as briefly as possible.

The designated department(s) receiving these reports would carefully observe each report and file them by contracted companies for further reference when the time arrived for renewal of contracts. In the event however, a company should receive a number of low reports for a period of time a letter of reprimand would be sent to the company concerned from the department.

Renewal of contracts, based on the evaluation of the reports received, would not be affected with companies of low standard service but only with those companies that displayed continued satisfactory handling of the household effects.

This method of reporting on carriers and storage warehouses, with the possible end results stated above, would have a lightening effect on how a family's belongings were handled. In the long run it would surely save money, red tape with insurance companies, lengthy correspondence and heartbreak of the woman of the house.

A family moving into a new station with their household effects intact, save perhaps a few minor damages, would really feel welcomed aboard.

Evelyn D. Williams  
3236 Guam Drive  
Tarawa Terrace, N. C.



(3) Primary and Specific.  
signed to be further sub-divided  
in most cases, further broken down  
the preceding Primary subject.  
will always end in a zero (0); a  
unit will always end in a unit number  
where a Specific subject, such  
(1133), is related to the preceding  
ments (1133), is related to the  
ments (1130) in this case, the  
cases where the Specific subject  
ed as a Primary subject and  
to many of the

Dear Sir:

If I were Commandant, I would have incorporated into the Marine Corps Directive System (Marine Corps Order 5215.1), a method similar to that used in the printed changes for the Marine Corps Manuals and the Personnel Records and Accounting Manual. For example, an arrow would be inserted in the left hand margin, to denote any pertinent changes that were not published in the original order. This would not only make it easier to note the changes, but would also attract attention to the modification.

Another policy that I would establish, would be a Woman Marine Applicability line, used in the same respect that Reserve Applicability is used. Oftentimes, it is hard to determine if certain orders pertain to the Women Marines. This would help to eliminate the controversy that sometimes arises as to whether or not certain orders apply to the Women Marines.

SSgt. Barbara J. Dulinsky  
W700723



Dear Sir:

If I were Commandant I would investigate the possibilities of awarding additional points to the composite score of those Marines with enough initiative to have completed the Enlisted Extension Course. True, an entry is made in the SRB and there is the matter of personal pride and self-satisfaction, but normally one's chances for promotion are not greatly influenced in a favorable way unless he is being considered for meritorious promotion. The items considered in arriving at a proficiency mark vary too much from CO to CO to be able to flatly state that recognition would be given through this means. Although completing such a course prepares one for the General Military Subjects Test, any individual who absorbs the contents of the everyday training lectures he receives within his parent organization should be equally able to pass the test—and with only half the effort put forth in preparation.

I also believe that it should be mandatory that before promotion to the rank of sergeant, the Enlisted Extension Course (Basic) must have been completed and before promotion to the rank of staff sergeant, the Enlisted Extension Course (Advanced) must have been completed. Perhaps we would have a few more individuals who could readily differentiate between an SMR and MLR.

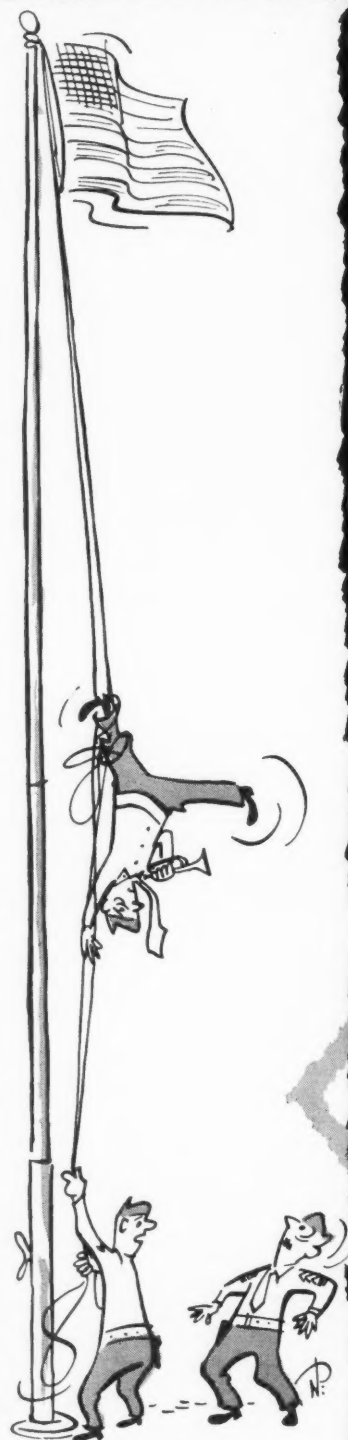
MSgt. Norman B. Hagel  
644164  
END



# Leatherneck Laffs



"SSSH! We've slipped up on an enemy patrol!"



"When lowering a field music from half mast, sarge, is it proper you should raise him to the top first?"



"I souped it up sir."



"Gad, I wish I had your build."



①



②



③



④



⑤

Jack  
Tippit



# MARINES

**Pendleton's weekly radio program,  
"Marines In Review," hasn't missed  
a broadcast in the past six years**

**T**HE 33 PEOPLE who currently contribute various amounts of time and talent to "Marines In Review," Camp Pendleton's weekly radio program, have an anniversary at hand. Six years ago, on April 21, the first broadcast went out to the airways and while routine transfers and the unalterable exigencies of the service have been responsible for more than one turnover in the men who man the microphones, the show hasn't missed a single week's performance. That feat, the producers point out, is equal to another ration of frosting on their birthday cake.

The program, a mixture of music and comedy with bits of melodrama added now and then, had an unpretentious beginning back in 1951. Technical Sergeants Eddie Yuhl and George

Photos by

by TSgt. Robert A. Suhosky  
Leatherneck Staff Writer

MSgt. H. B. Wells  
Leatherneck Staff Photographer





Prior to rehearsal, final changes were made to the script. Capt. W. Swindells talked with Ted Towl, Sgts. Hokans, Nicklin and Linyard

two men enthusiastically bandied the possibility of the broadcast.

The following day, they verbally presented their packaged program to the Public Information Officer, Captain Earl Blount, whose nod sent them knocking on the swank doors of the American Broadcasting Company's Hollywood offices. ABC listened, liked what it heard and "Marines In Review" became a sustaining half-hour show on a coast-to-coast network. It was—and still is—carried as part of the company's public service programming, although those connected with the broadcast from the Camp Pendleton side of the mike like to think they have a sponsor. "Commercials" advertise the wondrous world of travel and adventure offered by the United States Marine Corps recruiting service!

Changes in the show's original format during the past six years have been slight, and are usually governed by the quantity of performers aboard the base. Although the network provides a director and an engineer for each broadcast, the rest of the staff and company are Marines or dependents. One exception was the appearance of Tennessee Ernie Ford a while back when the program saluted the state.

"Legendary Leathernecks," dramatic skits of true bravery and courage, was a highlight of the program until the

TURN PAGE

# S IN REVIEW

Francis were relaxing over a pair of cold ones at the end of a day's duty when the subject usurped their conversation. No one can recall which suggested the idea to the other. Yuhl, a Reservist called to active duty during the Korea mobilization, had been an announcer and station manager during his civilian tours, occupations which readily carried him into Pendleton's Public Information Office as a radio correspondent. Francis, later commissioned a second lieutenant, was a former guest of the Japanese government who went back to being a Marine bandsman after release from a prison camp. Their suds went flat while the



Ted Towl (L), Capt. Swindells and J. Neal timed rehearsals



Auditions were held frequently to find new radio talent. Pfc Robert Jarvis, electric guitar at the ready, "warmed up" with rock 'n' roll

## IN REVIEW (cont.)

wealth of qualified radio actors dwindled and the feature had to be cut. Next, "Devildog Diary" was scripted for fewer voices but seldom used for the same reason its predecessor bit the studio dust. Nowadays, "The Old Gunny" narrates odds and ends of Marine lore while music, as always, forms the base around which the rest of the program is fashioned.

Periodically, Captain Walt Swindells, base Informational Services Officer who has been producer of the show since May, 1954, and his assistant producer, Master Sergeant Johnny Linyard, huddle with Master Sergeant Bill Jolly, director of the Camp Pendleton's radio band. In a single session, they program the musical numbers for the upcoming three or four broadcasts.

While the arrangements are being made, Technical Sergeant Arne Hokans takes a look at next week's selections and, between chores as the second member of Pendleton's two-man radio-television section, writes the script. Linyard, a veteran of 11 years radio experience in and out of the Marine Corps, doubles as the program's announcer at showtime. The script, written around the music, proves an easy task for Hokans, who rarely gets stuck for an idea. "Old Gunny" incidents are welcomed from any source and

usually deviate from humor to semi-serious dissertations on training or history.

After a three-pronged attack by Swindells, Linyard and Hokans, a revised script is sent to ABC for continuity clearance, and a check of ethics and taste.

Simultaneously, music titles are submitted for clearance by publishers and composers. In six years, only two songs have been denied the Marine show.

All the preliminaries of arrangement, revise and clearance of music and script are wrapped up at 1300 of every Thursday when rehearsals commence. The 23 members of the band, the vocalists, cast, production staff and director assemble to thrash out what, they trust, will be a polished network program a few hours later. Their meeting ground is usually Pendleton's 16 Area theater, if they're not traveling to one of the sprawling base's sub-camps or a neighboring community.

While Jolly leads the band through the evening's score, the script gets a bit of last-minute surgery. Merciless stop-watches keep tab on vital seconds as penciled modifications aim at bringing the show to an end in 23 minutes, 20 seconds (the original half-hour was shaved to make room for a five-minute newscast).

When ABC assigned Ted Towl as the show's director more than three years ago, it was a break for "Marines In Review." Towl is a Reserve Marine

lieutenant who had served as an air combat intelligence officer during the Pacific war. His affiliation with the Corps permits an easier understanding of problems which confront the Marine end of the program. As director, his watch has the final word on last-minute script alterations, and any hassles with Swindells and company are always directed against a common enemy—time.

Occasional ads in the *Pendleton Scout* sometimes produce new talent for the show's vocal department and one baritone was discovered by a member of the Information Section who overheard him in the barracks—singing in the shower. Usually, the lyrics are rendered by five regulars. Staff Sergeant Gene Nilsen, a protege of Jolly's who doubles on sax in the band, and Sergeant Gary Foster, of Marine Observation Squadron Six, are augmented by three Marine wives at song-time. Patti Lee Edwards, Lee McKay and Jay Dugas, respectively the wives of Technical Sergeant Lee Rausch, Staff Sergeant Joe McKenna and Technical Sergeant Art Dugas, have all had professional singing experience. Since their singing styles vary the gals appear on alternate programs.

Dress rehearsal is called later in the afternoon, when the script has been read through and revised for what everyone hopes will be the last time. The band has eliminated flat notes and John Neal, the ABC engineer, has

placed a half-dozen or more microphones across the stage and adjusted their pick-up. Johnny has been making the trip from Hollywood to Camp Pendleton so long (five years) someone started a rumor that he's logged more time aboard the base than many of the Marines.

On a signal from Towl, the rehearsal begins with the solemnity of the real thing and only "The Old Gunny" stands a chance of breaking the somber

mood if he's got a particularly lively morsel that week. Technical Sergeant Eddie Stein, a First Marine Division radio correspondent who portrays the Old Gunny, is a member of the false teeth fraternity. At one rehearsal, he became speechless when his tongue caught in his upper plate. He quickly whipped the uppers out and continued reading his lines—with a new-found Irish brogue. He's been doing it that way ever since.

A satisfactory dress show means a break for chow before the troupers reassemble for the audience warm-up 30 minutes prior to going on the air. Many times, the actual broadcast seems an anti-climax to the arduous preparations which go into its production but there is always the pleasant reward of knowing that, in radio, no other service program can match its entertainment quality.

Thursday night's performance is "live" only to the audience present. While it is being acted, Johnny Neal is recording it on tape. It will be released 10 days later on the network. In the East, WABC in New York City airs it at five-after-eleven on Sunday mornings. Other Eastern and Central stations broadcast it at their convenience. Western states get the recorded program at five minutes after six on Saturday evenings, although KABC in Los Angeles doesn't offer it until 11 o'clock on Sunday nights.

While the bandmen put away their instruments and the cast helps Neal collect his sound equipment, Walt Swindells bites into his last cigar of the day. Six days a week he puffs his way through three stogies daily—on Thursdays, the quota is an even half-dozen.

And on Friday morning, the cycle will start over again, just as it has every week—52 weeks a year—for the past six years. Certainly, it is a record of commendable achievement.

It's also quite a grind but "Marines In Review" is ready to ship for another six. **END**



Patti Lee Edwards and SSgt. Gene Nilsen warbled together



Marine "trainees" of the Second Infantry Training Regiment crowded into a mess hall at Camp Horno

to witness the "Marines In Review" broadcast. On stage, TSgt. Dick Nicklin read the "commercials"



# SPORT SHORTS

by MSgt. Woody Jones  
Leatherneck Staff Writer



minosos



podres



spahn

## MAJOR LEAGUE BASEBALL NOTES

**Lefty Gomez** and **Bob Feller** are now in public relations work . . . The Oklahoma state legislature proclaimed an official "**Mickey Mantle Day**" . . . **Jack McDonald**, sports editor of *The Call-Bulletin*, San Francisco, said the Red Sox want outfielder **Jackie Jensen** "to try his hand at third base . . ." Jensen was the first Soxer to sign a '57 contract; was the last to ink a '56 one.

Phillie pitcher **Robin Roberts** operates a frozen shrimp business during the off-season . . . The Cardinals were receiving overtures from the Giants who wanted shortstop **Alvin Dark** to return to their infield . . . **Johnny Wyrostek**, former outfielder with the Pirates, Phillies and Reds, is a full-time deputy sheriff of St. Clair County, Ill. . . . Dodger righthander **Carl Erskine** was among 10 Outstanding Young Men of America for 1956, named by the U. S. Junior Chamber of Commerce.

The Giants signed two University of Arizona players, pitcher **Don Hyman** and catcher **Marvin Davis** . . . The Dodgers inked **Clayton Harrison**, young catcher who was **Johnny Podres'** batterymate in eight games

last Summer at the Norfolk (Va.) Naval Training Station . . . The Cardinals are the favorite team of **Mrs. Martha Keener** who has celebrated her 103rd birthday anniversary. She's the mother of **Sid Keener**, director of Baseball's Hall of Fame, Cooperstown, N. Y.

**Warren Spahn** became the 10th pitcher to strike out 100 or more men, for 10 consecutive years, since 1900. He fanned 127 batters last year . . . Cincinnati defeated the Phillies 4 to 1 in the first major league night game, at Cincinnati, May 24, 1935. . . . Last year, seven second games of double-headers at the Chicago Cubs' Wrigley Field were halted because of darkness. Still without lights, the Cubs will begin Wrigley Field double-headers this year at 1 p.m.

**Jimmy Hall**, 18-year-old North Carolinian, may be one of the Washington Senators' most valuable farmhands. As a senior at Belmont High School he hit .700 during 1956, was the outstanding player in the all-rookie Nebraska State League, where he hit .385 . . . **Roy McMillan**, Reds shortstop, began wearing glasses while on the playing field last season, made 21 errors, fewest he's made in six years as a National Leaguer.

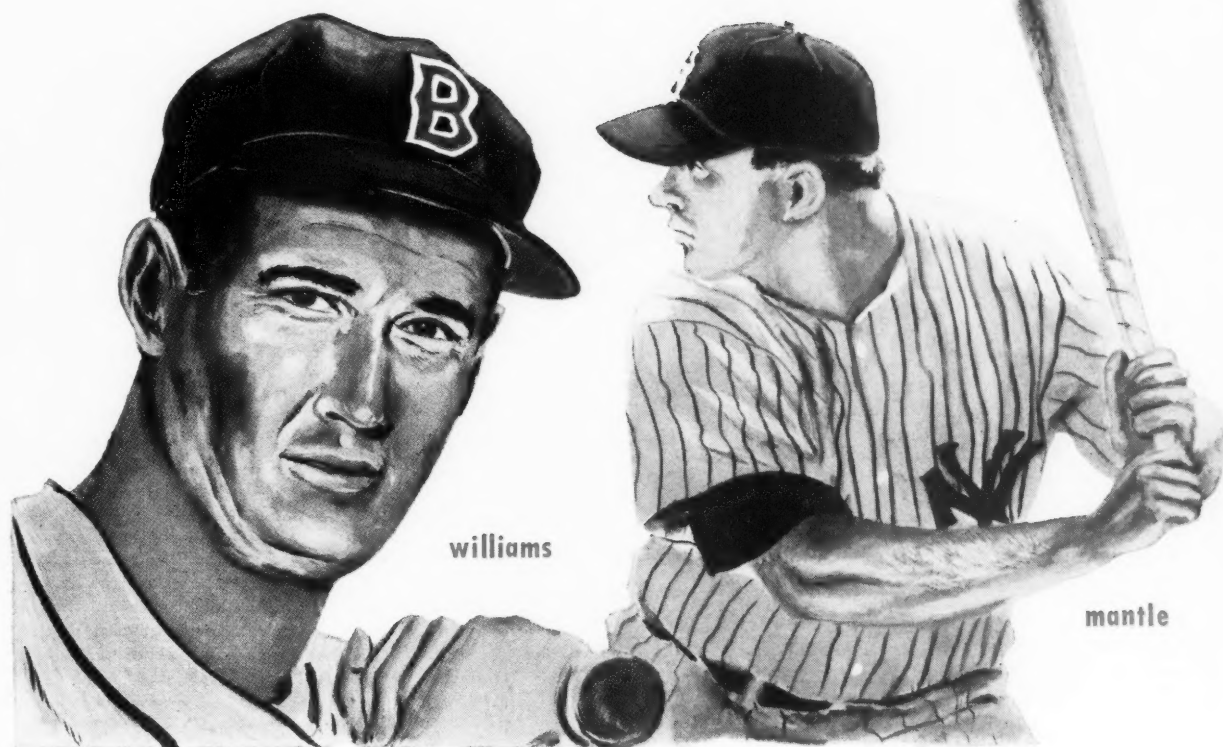
**Minnie Minoso**, White Sox out-

fielder, led the Cuban League in February with a .310 average. . . . Yankee co-owner **Dan Topping** told **Mickey Mantle** to "Get what you can from the Yankees—you deserve it." Mantle did as ordered, reportedly signed for \$60,000. . . . **Dickie Harris**, second baseman like his father, **Stanley (Bucky) Harris**, who joined the Nats in 1920, later managed two Washington pennant-winners, was summoned to training camp by Nats' manager **Charley Dressen**, who wanted a good look at the younger generation.

A special 11-man veterans' committee, voting on an alternate year from the baseball writers, named former Yankee manager **Joe McCarthy** and **Samuel (Wahoo Sam) Crawford**, power hitter of the "dead ball" era, into Baseball's Hall of Fame . . . Outfielder **Bob Cerv**, ex-Yankee now with the Kansas City Athletics thinks Detroit may give his old club stiff opposition in '57 . . . **Ted Williams** has been quoted as saying "Mickey Mantle is the best hitter of this era and should wind up as one of the all-time greats."

## NAMES IN SPORTS

**Pat Gallagher** had a hole-in-one on the Mission Bay Golf Course, San Diego. He's stationed at M.C.R.D. Ditto for **Hank Kajdacz** on the Para-



dise Point Course, Camp Lejeune. Hank's witnesses were **Vic Garrison** and **D. Kane** . . . **Tom Rosandich**, Quantico track coach in '56, and father of the Marine Corps Schools Relays, has been transferred to the Third Marine Division . . . The *Prospector* named Bulldog quarterback **Pat Ryan** as "Athlete of the Year," at Barstow.

The Third Marine Division's outstanding athlete for '56 was **Lester Campbell**, track and football star at Camp Courtney . . . **Lonnie B. Hughes** reports that **Vince Dooley**, once a Quantico quarterback and also a Parris Island coach, is now an assistant mentor for the Auburn Tigers (Plainsmen). Dooley is a platoon leader in the 38th Special Infantry Co., USMCR, Montgomery, Ala.

The *Camp Lejeune Globe* reported boxers **Jay J. Reardon**, **Larry Redmond**, **Jackie Lennon** and **Carleton Jones** are now pros in the Philadelphia area.

**Tyrone Power** was once a batboy for the University of Dayton Flyers' baseball team. He was a Marine in World War II . . . Major **Henry Hart** is the new Quantico track coach.

The Baltimore Colts picked **Jim Mutscheller**, former Notre Dame and

Quantico end, as their most valuable lineman for '56 . . . **Hal Glasgow** will coach the '57 Hawaii Marine baseball team . . . **James Myers**, new grid coach at Iowa State College, was a Marine captain during WWII, played for the FMF All-Stars in Honolulu in '45 . . . The *Pendleton Scout* lamented a boxing loss to M.C.R.D., San Diego, said it was the first team match defeat for Pendleton coach **Joe Karlage** in 17 years.

**Bob Griggas** with 26 points led San Diego to an 84-69 basketball win over Camp Pendleton . . . On Okinawa, **Walter Combs** was a high-scoring guard and top playmaker for the Courtney-McTureous Raiders . . . **Josh Culbreath**, Quantico's Olympic hurdler, pulled up lame in the Philadelphia *Inquirer* Games, had to forego the remainder of the Winter indoor season.

#### ASSORTED NOTES

A check of post and station newspapers reveals at least one Marine writer who refers to baseball as "hardball." Tsk, tsk . . . Quantico has a going junior boxing program for tykes. It's led by Lieutenant Colonel **Sam Fletcher** who's been at it for 10 years. . . Camp Lejeune finally de-

feated Quantico 78-63 to snap a five-year, 16-game basketball losing streak to the Virginians . . . With one man measuring five-eight, the Parris Island cage squad's starting five averaged six-three.

The Marine Corps contributed more than \$36,000 to the U. S. Olympic Association . . . The Hawaii Marine basketball team averaged 104.7 points per game in its first 16 conference tilts. On January 16, the team broke its own league scoring record for a single game, defeated Pearl Harbor Navy 151-71. Marine publicist **Sandy Fabian** was ecstatic, quoted Honolulu civilian writers: "One of the classiest cage crews to perform in Hawaii."

All-Marine end **Merrill Jacobs** scored again, departed Hawaii with a bride, the former **Cecelia Ann Dienes**, for new duty station Camp Pendleton . . . Lejeune cager **Jack Beck** hit 15 for 15 free throws against Quantico, tallied 106 of 124 in Lejeune's first 22 games . . . The Marine Corps Training Center, Twentynine Palms, Calif., had one of the hottest service basketball teams on the West Coast, in February was leading the Mojave Desert Inter-Service League with a 9-0 record.

END

# We-the Marines

Edited by TSgt. Paul C. Curtis



*Photo by MSgt. Kenneth Yocum, USMC*  
Sgt. "Enzio," mascot of the St. Louis recruiting office, was "locked up" for failure to complete a 100-mile hike during a recent polio fund drive

## Refugee

Sergeant Duncan C. Langlands, an administrative clerk on the Inspector-Instructor staff of the 5th Reserve Engineer Company, Roanoke, Va., is probably the only enlisted Marine to adopt a Hungarian refugee. It happened while he was on Christmas leave in New Jersey.

Sgt. and Mrs. Langlands learned

from radio reports that orphan Hungarian children could be adopted at Camp Kilmer, N. J., the port of entry for most of the Hungarian refugees. They decided to visit the refugee center and seek out a small child. On their arrival, at 1:30 p.m., they were told that the only child available for adoption was 15-year-old Margit Barayna, of Budapest. They took an immediate liking to each other.

Adoption papers were rushed through and at 5:00 p.m., young Margit was on her way to Roanoke, Va., a community which had already absorbed 26 Hungarian refugees.

The teen-aged girl was the only member of her family who was not shot down at the Austro-Hungarian border as they attempted to flee their war-torn homeland. She is now a five-night-a-week student at the Roanoke YMCA Language School and hopes to enter high school next Fall.

MSgt. Bob Johnson

## Honorary Marine

Murder, mayhem, poverty and suffering have so injured the average newspaperman that he is seldom touched by even the most moving story. It has been said that, "Newspapermen don't cry."

But the story of Barry Barmore, a 14-year-old Louisville, Ky., youngster, gave the lie to that oft-quoted remark.

Barry, crippled years ago by polio, has always wanted to be a Marine. He knew that his chances of ever



*Photo by Sgt. Ronald Cole, USMC*  
Col. Hamilton D. South is the new Director of Information





Photo by Pfc C. J. Heubbe, USMC

Pvt. Dick Chrastina married on the day he finished Boot Camp and his D.I. got an unexpected reward



Official USMC Photo.

At San Diego, the GCT's of Pvs. J. McCarthy (158) and John Ciulik (156) came close to the all-time high

realizing his ambition were practically nil but, to partially satisfy his ambition, he wrote a letter to General Randolph McC. Pate, Commandant of the Marine Corps. Could the Commandant please tell Barry where he might obtain articles of the Marine uniform?

"All my life I've wanted to be a Marine," wrote Barry, "but I can't—because you see, Sir, I have polio!"

The Commandant's reply was beyond the wildest expectations of the youngster.

As 100 pupils at the Waggoner Grade School squirmed in their seats after watching an hour-long Christmas play, they were jolted to attentiveness by the school principal who announced, "Boys and girls . . . the United States Marines!"

At that moment, Major John C. Johnston, Officer in Charge of Louisville recruiting, stepped through an opening in the curtain and requested that "Barry Barmore please come forward immediately." Behind the major stood a squad of Marine staff noncommissioned officers in dress uniform.

First Lieutenant Thomas E. Graney steadied the youngster as Major Johnston read the Commandant's reply to Barry's plea. Then the officers presented General Pate's gifts—an autographed picture of the Commandant, a model Marine helicopter, and a Marine officer's dress emblem imbedded in clear plastic.

The major explained to Barry that it was against regulations for non-Marines to possess a Marine uniform. He then presented the stout-hearted lad a U. S. Marine dress blue uniform and a citation making Barry an "Honorary U. S. Marine!"

Photo bulbs flashed and newspapermen thought of words that would make this one of the Nation's top human interest features. Barry tried very hard to be tall and brave but finally nestled his head on Lt. Graney's shoulder and sobbed.

TURN PAGE



Photo by Louisville (Ky.) COURIER-JOURNAL

Barry Barmore, 14, a victim of polio, was made an honorary Marine. MSgt. Robert L. Balbach helped him get his uniform "squared away"



Photo by TSgt. Tim Timrud, USMC  
SSgt. Floyd L. King opened his recruiting office in Pikeville (Ky.) for "business as usual" despite the mud and water-logged furniture left by recent floods



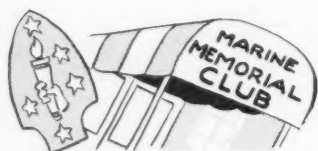
Photo by TSgt. B. J. Noreck, USMC  
Ed Maul, James Duke and Otto Howard are three charter members of a new chapter of the Second Marine Division Assoc. formed at San Francisco

## WE—THE MARINES (cont.)

Major Johnston called the Marines to attention and motioned to Barry to take a vacant place in the line between two of his Marine heroes.

As the newly-made Marine limped into rank, battle-hardened veterans and calloused newsmen wept.

TSgt. Tim Timrud  
Marine Corps Recruiting Station  
Louisville, Ky.



## New Chapter

The Northern California Chapter of the Second Marine Division Association was organized recently at the Marines' Memorial Club in San Francisco. Meetings are held on the second Friday of each month.

"Those eligible for membership include all men who served with the Second Marine Division," said the newly-elected president, Raymond Schneider. "We estimate that there are at least 2000 living in Northern California."

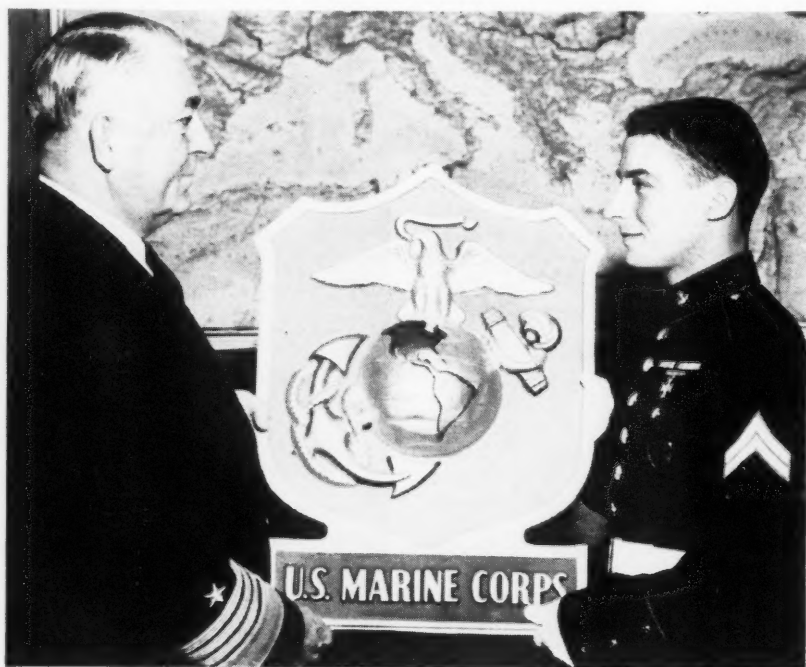
Each year the National Association, organized in 1949, holds a reunion. The goal of the newly-formed chapter is to build up a sufficient strength to ob-

tain the 1958 National Reunion for San Francisco.

"This membership build-up," Schneider emphasized, "must be accomplished within the next few months. The bid for next year's gathering will

be made at the 1957 Detroit reunion in July."

Others elected as temporary officers at the activation meeting included: George Chapman, Vice-President and Angus Robertson, Secretary-Treasurer.



Official NATO South Photo.  
Admiral Robert P. Briscoe, USN, presented Corporal Reginald Hunt with a U. S. Marine Corps plaque for being nominated as "Marine of the Year" at Headquarters of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization

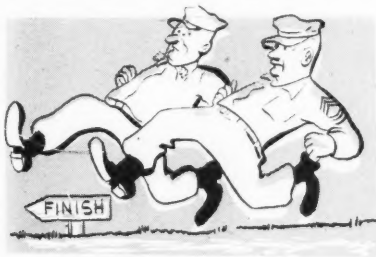
## Foot Race

Marines attending the Second Marine Division's NCO Leadership School will have a tough time explaining if they fail to measure up to the Marine Corps' new physical fitness program.

Lieutenant Colonel Michael D. Benda, the school's officer in charge, and its first sergeant, Master Sergeant Russell J. Borgomainerio, completed the series of tests and staged a down-to-the-wire foot race in the 440-yard run.

Neither man was actually required to make the 440-yard dash since the regulations for that event apply only to men under 30 years of age. Lt. Col. Benda is 36 and first sergeant Borgomainerio is 33.

Nevertheless, the colonel and the first sergeant lined up, side by side on the starting line, determined to finish within the 75-second limit required for younger men.



At the drop of a hat, they were off! The Top's initial burst carried him out in front of the colonel but as the straining competitors reached the half-way mark, the skipper began to pour on the coal. The colonel passed the sergeant and took a precarious two-yard lead.

A grizzled warrant officer, waiting at the finish line, anxiously eyed the watch with which he was timing the race. With 69 seconds already ticked off, both runners were only ten steps from the tape—then Borgomainerio tripped over a rock and fell to the deck in a heap.

At this point, Col. Benda chose to pull a "John Landy." He skidded to a halt and went back to help the first sergeant to his feet. Both runners dashed forward and plunged through the tape in a photo finish.

"The test itself," said Col. Benda, "is not so difficult that the average Marine, with a minimum of six hours conditioning, cannot pass with flying colors."

And if a 33-year-old first sergeant and a 36-year-old lieutenant colonel can manage it, flunking personnel had better stand by!

Pfc Bud Winston  
Informational Services Office  
Second Marine Division  
END

## JANUARY CRAZY CAPTION WINNER



SUBMITTED BY

ED ALCORN

PHOENIX, ARIZ.

"It's really simple, darling—tango, rumba, and a little squads right!"

Here's another chance for readers to dream up their own Crazy Captions. *Leatherneck* will pay \$25 for the craziest caption received before June 1. It's easy. Think up a crazy caption for the cartoon below, print it on the line under the cartoon and fill in your name and complete address. Tear out the cartoon and coupon and mail to *Leatherneck Magazine*, P.O. Box 1918, Washington 13, D.C.

The winning caption will be published in the July issue.



NAME .....

ADDRESS IN FULL .....

457



# In Reserve



Edited by TSgt. Allen G. Mainard



*Official USMC Photo*

Out of this toothsome lineup will come "Miss Floyd Bennett Field, Marine Air Reserve." SSgt. Gerald

Huey isn't bestowing the title. He just managed a preview peek at the lovely girls before the contest

## Marine "Homemaker"

Pfc John A. Barber, a member of the "Mahoning Valley Platoon" which recently completed its boot training, got something of a shock while on leave.

Home with the platoon, Barber appeared on the "Marjory Mariner Show" on a Youngstown, Ohio, TV station. Notwithstanding the fact that the show was strictly for feminine viewers, the young Marine was somehow chosen

"Homemaker of the Day" and received numerous prizes and a free meal to boot.

Puzzled as to his selection, the Marine nevertheless went along with the act, declining to press the matter.

Previously, the entire platoon had appeared on TV in a demonstration of drill and individual interviews.

Capt. J. C. Bridgers  
4th MCRRD, Phila., Pa.

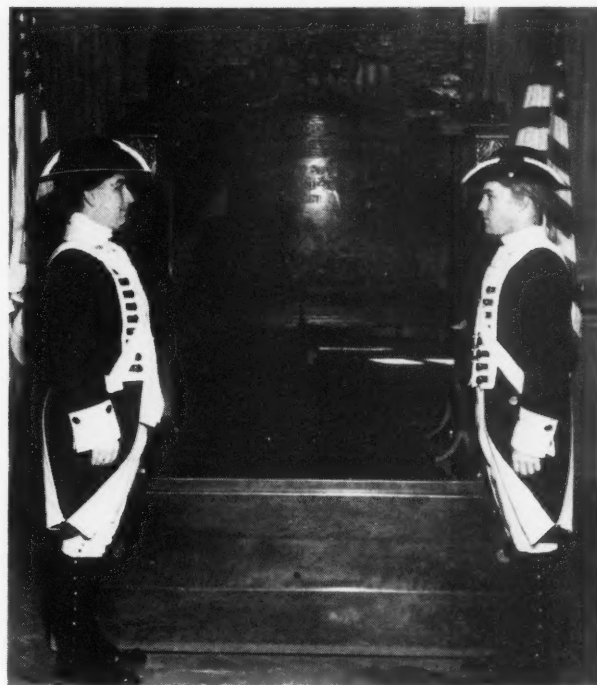
## Snow Job

With only three days to go before he turned 18½, the age limit for enlistment in the Reserve, Mayton L. Record of Tahoe Pines, Calif., enlisted in the Marine Corps Reserve at Reno, Nevada's 49th Special Infantry Company. Ordinarily, this would not be so unusual were it not for the fact that Record was sworn in at an altitude of 8700 feet.



Official USMC Photo

M. L. Record (right) was sworn into the 49th Spec. Inf. Co. at Pickel Meadows by Major F. Ballentine



Official USMC Photo

SSgt. Jack Paxton and Sgt. J. Walker guarded the Liberty Bell during Franklin Day ceremonies

The Reno Reservists were preparing to leave for two days of training at Pickel Meadows, the Marine Corps' 1000-acre Cold Weather Training Center, when Record walked into the armory.

"I'll be 18½ next Monday and I want to enlist," he said.

The Inspector-Instructor Staff had completed all the necessary papers and physical examination when it was discovered that there was no officer present to swear in the man.

"Why not swear him in tomorrow up at Pickel Meadows?" queried the first sergeant.

So Private Mayton L. Record, USMCR, was enlisted on upper Wolf Creek, Pickel Meadows. Possibly the first Marine to be sworn in at that altitude in the presence of "Mother Nature."

HM2 George W. Bardall  
TURN PAGE



Official USMC Photo

Baltimore's First Engineer Bn. won the Joseph Vittori Trophy for Summer Camp attendance. Col.

J. Davis (right) presented the prize to CO Lt. Col. L. Bald (left), Lt. Col. R. Port, Lt. Col. J. Dibble



Official USMC Photo

SSgt. Bert Presson's wife tried to donate their son's dog to "Toys for Tots" when it ruined the laundry. Fast talking saved the pooch

## IN RESERVE (cont.)

### Dog Days

The telephone rang at the Marine Armory in New Orleans the other morning. Sergeant Holland Bowden answered and heard a young male voice say, somewhat sadly:

"Are you still collecting toys for tots?"

Sgt. Bowden said yes, then began to jot down information. At intervals he said, "Is that so?" and "That's too bad," then he asked, "What's his name again?"

Bowden thanked his caller and hung up. He turned to the other Marines in the office and said he had "one for the books."

"Some kid just called in and said he wanted to donate his dog to our toy drive," Bowden said. "He didn't sound too happy about it. Said the dog just pulled his mother's laundry off the line and chewed up some clothes in the process. His mother told him to call the Marines and tell them to come and get the dog."

The Marines couldn't help but get a leg-slapping good laugh out of it. After they settled down, Sergeant Major George Yurkovics told Staff Sergeant Bert Presson to go out and pick up the dog.

Presson put on his cap, picked up the note and headed for the door. See-

ing the address, he came to a screeching halt.

It was his own home!

The name that Bowden had trouble understanding was Maxmal Tripo Watamug, the name of Presson's English bulldog.

Presson was the one to handle the situation. By giving his wife some fast Marine talk, in which he promised to

put the pooch on half-rations and restrict him to his dog quarters for 30 days, the sergeant saved Maxmal Tripo Watamug from the "Toys for Tots" drive this year. But now he's in the dog house himself.

MSgt. Ed Rudsinske  
8th MCRDR, New Orleans, La.

### A Million "Marines"

A woman from Malta Bend, Mo., had a flat tire in Kansas City and looked around for help. When it seemed hopeless, the woman decided to change the tire herself. Just as she started, Lieutenant Colonel G. M. Dawes, I-I of the 2nd Weapons Battalion, pulled up and offered his help.

The lady appreciated the assistance so much that she wrote to a columnist, who printed the story.

The story appeared in the *Kansas City Times* which has a circulation of 340,000. The word "Marine" appeared three times.

This is well over a million times "Marine" came to the public eye in a favorable editorial. At least a hundred thousand people read the story, with favorable impressions being left in most of their minds.

This little bit of tire-changing resulted in a public relations vehicle that could not be duplicated by the peacetime efforts of a division of Marines.

One little gesture of good will and friendliness can bring inestimable amounts of the same in return. Practice it in your area and you will find that it is the easiest and most pleasant way for you to win new friends.

The Ninth District Reporter  
**END**



Photo by SSgt. R. W. Savatt, Jr., USMC

First District's 1000th VTU member, Major L. Lawrence, received his orders from Lt. Col. F. Heckman, Col. A. Creal, Col. J. Moore



# Once a Marine...



**E**ACH MONTH *Leatherneck* will publish the names of officer and enlisted personnel who are retired from the Marine Corps. Newsworthy items concerning retired personnel will also be published. Names of retired personnel are furnished by the Separation and Retirement Branch, HQMC, and are not to be considered as orders to retirement or transfer to the Fleet Marine Corps Reserve.

Edited by

MSgt. Robert E. Johnson

## All Counts on 53

Lieutenant Colonel William M. E. Hess of the 4th Marine Corps Reserve and Recruitment District, Philadelphia, Pa., and Chief Warrant Officer James H. Kates, U.S. Naval Air Station, Minneapolis, Minn., recently retired from the Marine Corps. Their combined service totaled more than 53 years.

Col. Hess, who wears the Silver Star Medal and two Purple Hearts, enlisted in the Corps in 1914. Almost immediately following recruit training, he was sent to Mexico where he participated in the El Tejar and Vera Cruz campaigns. Later, Col. Hess saw action at Belleau Wood and Meuse-Argonne in France during World War I and was awarded the French Croix de Guerre. During World War II, he commanded various Marine activities in Virginia, Florida and Louisiana.

CWO Kates was assigned to a seagoing billet following recruit training at San Diego in January, 1926. Throughout his 26 years service, his overseas assignments included Nicaragua, China and the South Pacific. He was appointed a Marine Gunner in June, 1943, from the rank of First Sergeant.

Assignments in Korea were the last overseas billets for both Col. Hess and CWO Kates.

TURN PAGE



Photo by Pfc C. R. Blinacomb

CWO James Kates began his career in January, 1926. He retired recently from active service and moved to California with his family

# ONCE A MARINE (cont.)

SILVER, Philip  
SPENCER, Arthur F.  
WARD, John B.  
WELTER, Jr., Alexander  
WHITTINGHILL, Charles B.  
WOODWARD, Richard O.

CWO  
CWO  
CWO  
CWO  
CWO  
CWO

Transferred to Fleet Marine  
Corps Reserve List

## MASTER SERGEANTS

### Placed on Retired List (30 Years)

Name	Rank
KLINGENHAGEN, Fred J.	Lieut. Col.
TRAPNELL, Alton P.	Lieut. Col.
WIDNER, Ralph L.	Maj.
CLEGHORNE, Harold	CWO

### Placed on Retired List (20 Years)

Name	Rank
SWEETSER, Jr., Warren E.	Brig. Gen.
EAGAN, Francis T.	Col.
ENDWEISS, Charles N.	Col.
WILLIS, William A.	Col.
MIZELLE, Tracy P.	Lieut. Col.
RANCH, Leon A.	Lieut. Col.
JONES, Herman H.	Maj.
LEVER, Robert W.	Maj.
MAYFIELD, Harold L.	Maj.
PERDUE, John R.	Maj.
RUSS, William M.	Maj.
WILSON, Jr., Arthur F.	Maj.
DAVIDSON, Arthur J.	Capt.
DOXEY, Oliver E.	Capt.
HOULE, James L.	Capt.
NASIN, Edward R.	Capt.
WILLETT, William E.	Capt.
WRIGHT, William J.	Capt.
LOWREY, Allen A.	1st Lieut.
SINGLETON, Benjamin S.	1st Lieut.
BAILEY, Jordan W.	CWO
BATTLE, Albert H.	CWO
BUDLONG, Hobart H.	CWO
CARLSON, Richard A.	CWO
COBURN, Lonice E.	CWO
CROSSER, Algie B.	CWO
ELVESTAD, Henry A.	CWO
GOODNER, Morris D.	CWO
GREEN, Gordon	CWO
HILL, Ivan C.	CWO
KATES, James H.	CWO
LEBSOCK, Daniel R.	CWO
LUKO, John A.	CWO
MARTIN, Jr., James A.	CWO
MC CANTS, Leslie D.	CWO
NELSON, Philo E.	CWO
PITTS, Jr., Robert P.	CWO
POPE, Mark A.	CWO

### Placed on Temporary Disability Retired List

Name	Rank
KAISER, Jr., Benjamin F.	Col.
BURKE, Charles W.	Capt.
CARON, Alfred C.	Capt.
FRITZ, Jr., Ivan L. P.	Capt.
HARDICK, Michael J.	Capt.
JULIAN, John H.	Capt.
MASSEY, Emmett B.	Capt.
PERKINS, Don M.	1st Lieut.
ABBOTT, Albert H.	CWO
CASE, Alvin L.	CWO
GREENE, Jr., John P.	CWO
SHERWIN, Ralph	CWO
WEHRLY, Hugh L.	CWO
WERKHEISER, Melvin A.	CWO

### Placed on Permanent Disability Retired List

Name	Rank
FOUNTAIN, Keith W.	Capt.
GIBSON, Neil W.	CWO

### Placed on Retired List (Public Law 476)

Name	Rank
BARROWS, Donald B.	Maj.

### Placed on Regular Retired List (30 Years)

#### MASTER SERGEANTS

Name	Service No.	MOS
JOHNSON, Joseph E.	203170	0369
RAILING, Cletis B.	206378	0369

Name	Service No.	MOS
BACLE, Ezze	251774	1381
BARKER, Chester T.	243943	0141
BARTON, Paul	259653	0369
BEEBE, Maxin R.	243186	0369
BENNETT, Lenard E.	256647	3061
BOWERS, Russell A.	241900	0111
BRETT, Jr., Thomas B.	268493	0141
CARLTON, Ralph W.	256800	0431
DEVITT, William J.	230913	0200
DRAKE, Edward L.	246881	1379
FEW, Carl A.	237984	0141
FARNED, John R.	250575	3049
FLOYD, Olin C.	251881	0811
GASS, Robert F.	253670	3071
GASTON, Leonard L.	257949	0141
GLESSNER, Millard P.	260489	3049
GORHAM, George F.	241733	0130
HALL, Dewey J.	260000	2771
HANSON, Jr., Victor L.	254492	2771
HOLLAND, Wilford C.	258276	3516
JOHNSON, William R.	260131	3516
JONES, Shelby O.	258852	2336
KIPBY, Roy H.	259569	3441
KOLLER, John R.	243788	0141
LA BARBER, Fred V.	259712	0211
MC GEHEE, Bea H.	259674	1833
MECELUCH, Joseph Z.	251600	3121
MARINE, Noel G.	306553	6412
MASON, Robert G.	256160	0130
MUNSEN, Johan A.	250935	2111
MURRAY, Austin H.	256336	6413
ORR, Charles A.	251455	7113
PETOKAS, August J.	245280	0369
RAWLINGS, Robert B.	232294	0141
REILLY, Edward S.	259698	0369
RUDD, Clyde E.	239623	0141
RUSSELL, Claude B.	246150	3061
SCOTT, Rochell L.	227563	3121
SCHRFCKENGOS, Raymond P.	247988	4131
SPELLINGS, Will M.	251480	1871
STEWART, Jesse L.	255182	6602
THAMES, Henry W.	258540	3371
THOMAS, George W.	255165	3049
THOMPSON, Oscar "N"	290578	3537
TRAVIS, Jr., George R.	227951	2529
TRUAX, Archie E.	258483	3049
WADE, Earl S.	255243	0141
WARREN, Eliqa P.	250252	0369
WOOD, Charles E.	258718	6413

#### TECHNICAL SERGEANTS

Name	Service No.	MOS
BADER, Joseph R.	255106	3051
FRAZER, David R.	234176	0300
GOLABOSKI, Edmund W.	240950	3371
HYDE, Jr., Charles W.	251875	4131
MC GOWAN, Jack	256181	2311
MC LOUGHLIN, William J.	238563	1369
MAGUIRE, Joseph T.	258411	3061

#### STAFF SERGEANT

Name	Service No.	MOS
LEGG, James E.	247835	3041

### Placed on Temporary Disability Retired List

#### MASTER SERGEANTS

Name	Service No.	MOS
BROWN, Stiles C.	257656	3311
DIAL, Leon T.	309494	3349
HAMM, Talmadge S.	200399	1369
REFI, John	325144	6413
WEEKS, Ennis E.	211123	3049

#### TECHNICAL SERGEANTS

Name	Service No.	MOS
LATHAM, Richard G.	584943	0369
WILSON, Jr., William K.	501526	3371

#### STAFF SERGEANTS

Name	Service No.	MOS
COOPER, Ira H.	625364	3061
HULL, Robert L.	1102146	0369
MILES, Howard D.	561582	6413
THOMAS, James	1100989	3611

### Placed on Permanent Disability Retired List

#### MASTER SERGEANT

Name	Service No.	MOS
PAYNE, Howard M.	219800	0369

END



# Transfers

Compiled by  
Cpl. Elsie Pochel

Each month *Leatherneck* publishes names of the top three pay grade personnel transferred by Marine Corps Special Orders. We print as many as space permits. These columns list abbreviations of both old and new duty stations. This feature is intended primarily to provide information whereby Marines may maintain a closer contact with this important phase of the Corps.

This listing is for information purposes only, and is NOT to be construed as orders. It is subject to HQMC modifications.



## SERGEANTS MAJOR FIRST SERGEANTS MASTER SERGEANTS

AGUILAR, Antonio (6412) MAD NATTC  
Memphis to MCAS El Toro FFF  
ALLEN, Charles J (1811) 3dMarDiv to  
1stMarDiv  
ALTARE, Marion C (1811) 3dMarDiv to  
ForTrps CamLej  
ANDRE, Robert F (6731) AirFMFPac  
to MCAS El Toro FFF  
ANDREWS, Marvin D (0141) MarPac  
SFran to MB NAD McAlester Okla  
ATKINSON, Charles B (4131) MCAS  
Miami to MCAS Beaufort SC  
BACHMANN, Robert J (6611) MCAS  
Miami to HQMC  
BEAN, Alfred E (3537) 2dMarDiv to  
MCSCA Ptmh Va  
BENNET, Clarence H (3049) 3dMarDiv  
to MarCorSupCen Albany Ga  
BRACKEN, Kenneth N (6413) 1stMar-  
Brig to MCAS CherPt  
BRAVER, Jules (5597) 2dMarDiv to  
MarCorSupCen Barstow  
BROWN, Carl A (1379) MCB CamPen  
to MCB CamPen FFF  
BRYAN, John F (3371) 3dMarDiv to  
1stMarDiv  
BRYANT, Jesse H (0369) MCRDep PI  
to 2dMarDiv  
CALLAGHAN, Wallace O (0369) 2d-  
MarDiv to 1stSpInfBn NorIns  
CANNING, Lynn H (6727) 1stMAW to  
MCAS El Toro  
CANNON, Geyer N (0141) 1stMAW to  
MCAS CherPt  
CARROLL, Bruce E (0369) 2dMarDiv  
to 1stMarBrig  
CARTER, Allen R (2645) MCAS Miami  
to MCRDep PI  
CAVANAUGH, Joseph F (0141) MD USS  
Lexington to 14thInfBn San Antonio  
Tex  
CHARLES, LaVern J (0211) ForTrps 29  
Palms to MCAS El Toro  
CICCARIELLO, Albert N (0141) MCRDep  
PI to MB NB NorVa  
CLERICI, Arthur A (0231) MCAS El  
Toro to 1stMarDiv  
COFFEY, Bernard H (3371) MarCor-  
SupCen Albany to MCB CamPen FFF  
COUGHEY Jr., William A (0141) 58th-  
SpInfCo Billings Mont to MB NS  
Treas Is SFran  
DAVIS, Thomas D (3619) FMFLant to  
MARTO MARTC NAS Glenview Ill  
DOWDY, Alvis W (1381) 3dMarDiv to  
1stMarDiv  
DUNAHOD, Ernest K (0898) ForTrps  
29 Palms to 1stMarDiv  
DUNCAN, William M (1841) 2dMarDiv  
to MarCorSupCen Albany  
DUNLAP, William J (0369) 9th MCRRD  
Chicago to MCB CamPen FFF  
DUNN, John "E" (2645) MCB CamLej  
to MCB CamPen FFF  
DUNSTON, Glenn M (6413) 2dMAW to  
MCRDep PI  
ERICSON, Leslie R (7041) 1stMAW to  
MCAS El Toro  
EVERETT, Arthur C (3411) ForTrps  
CamLej to MCB CamPen FFF  
FEDOR, Dexter A (0369) 1stMarBrig to  
MCB CamPen

FISHER, Dewitt C (0141) MCB Cam-  
Lej to 2dSupCo Dayton Ohio  
FISHER, Walter F (6412) 1stMarBrig  
to MCS Quant  
FITZGERALD, Jack H (0141) 3dMarDiv  
to MB NATTC NAS Corpus Christi  
FLYNN, Roy H (0141) 3dMarDiv to  
MB NAD Crane Ind  
FOX, Carl D (0241) FMFLant to MCAS  
El Toro FFF  
GABRIEL, James F (3051) 3dMarDiv to  
MCSP Ptmh Va  
GARRETT Jr., Carl (6731) AirFMFPac  
to MCAS El Toro FFF  
GAYNOR, James T (1381) 1stMarDiv to  
HQMC  
GIFFORD, Clarence O (2639) MCRDep  
SDiego to 1stMarDiv  
GONOR, Harold H (1379) 3dMarDiv to  
1stMarDiv  
GORDON, Lyle L (2771) 3dMarDiv to  
MCSCA SFran  
GREEN, Jerry D (0141) MCRDep PI to  
ForTrps CamLej  
GRUNER, William R (3049) Kaneohe  
Bay to 1stMarDiv  
GUIN, James T (0369) MCB CamLej to  
MB NTC GLakes  
HARBISON, Leonard S (3516) 3dMarDiv  
to 1stMarDiv  
HARDY, Harris M (3049) AirFMFPac  
to 32dSpInfCo San Bernardino Calif  
HARMON Jr., John F (6511) 1stMAW  
to MarCorSupCen Albany  
HARTLINE, David J (3061) MCB Cam-  
Lej to MCS Quant  
HARVEY, Vincent S (2771) 3dMarDiv to  
MB NTC GLakes  
HAWES, Percy W (0369) MarCorTraCen  
29 Palms to MCRDep PI  
HENDERSON, "B" (0811) 8th  
MCRRD NorIns to MCB CamPen FFF  
HEWS, Robert L (1449) 3dMarDiv to  
ForTrps CamLej  
HOGUND, Hans C (6731) AirFMFPac  
to MCAS El Toro FFF  
HOLLOWAY, Clark L (0231) 2dMAW  
to MB NB NorVa  
HOKE, James C (2561) 1stMAW to For-  
Trps CamLej  
HOVERN, Robert M (6818) AirFMFPac  
to MCAS El Toro FFF  
HOUSE, Edward J (0141) 1stMarDiv to  
58thSpInfCo Billings Mont  
HUGHES, Cecil R (1871) 3dMarDiv to  
1stMarDiv  
HUGHES, Harold R (6731) 1stMAW to  
MCAS El Toro  
IVES, Leon C (0121) 3dMarDiv to MAD  
NATTC NAS Jax  
JOHNSON, Earl A (6511) MARTD  
MARTC NAS So Weymouth Mass to  
MAD NATTC Jax  
JOHNSON, Wyatt (1833) 12th MCR-  
RD SFran to MCB CamPen  
JUNEAU, John E (6413) MCAS Miami  
to MCRDep PI  
KELLEY, James P (0141) MARTD  
MARTC Olathe Kans to MCAS El Toro  
F  
KING, Arnold (2311) 3dMarDiv to  
MCRDep SDiego  
KING, James O (2645) MCB CamPen  
to HQMC  
KIRBO Jr., James R (6731) 1stMAW to  
MCAS El Toro

KRESS, Spencer D (3049) 1stMarDiv to  
MCB CamLej  
LA BRASH Jr., Oliver (3049) MARTD  
MARTC NAS Oakland to ForTrps 29  
Palms  
LAGANA, Joseph A (0369) MCRDep  
SDiego to HQMC  
LEITSON, William R (3061) MCB Cam-  
Lej to MCAS CherPt  
LEWIS, Arthur U (1379) 3dMarDiv to  
MCB CamLej  
LOHSE, Roger G (0369) 1stMarBrig  
to MB NS Treas Is SFran  
LUCKE Jr., Russell F (4312) NB NorVa  
to MarCorInfoOfc NY  
LUND, Jack W (2639) 1stMarDiv to  
MCS Quant  
MAC FARLAND, Robert W (3371) 1st-  
MarDiv to MarPac SFran  
MAHER, Edward J (3337) MarCorSup-  
Cen Barstow to MCRDep PI  
MATTHEWS, William C (6761) 1stMAW  
to MCAS CherPt  
MATTIA, Philip L (7041) MCAF New  
River NC to MCAS El Toro FFF  
MC CUSKER, Louis D (2131) 4th155mm-  
HowBtry Raleigh NC to MB NB Phila  
MC DERMOTT Sr., John H (2529) 3d-  
MarDiv to 5thInfBn Detroit  
MC INTIRE, Robert E (1898) 3dMarDiv  
to 1stMarDiv  
MCWATTERS, Robert A (7041) 1stMAW  
to MARTD MARTC NAS Olathe Kans  
MERONK, Frank (0369) 1stSpInfBn  
NorIns to MCB CamPen FFF  
MERS, Carey T (3049) HQMC to MCB  
CamLej  
MILLER, Harry L (1831) 3dMarDiv to  
MCB CamPen  
MONROE, Leonard E (6511) MAD  
NATTC Jax to MCRDep PI  
MOORE, Edgar A (0141) 1stMAW to  
23dSpInfCo Tacoma Wash  
MORGAN, Glenn (0811) HQMC to 1st-  
MarDiv  
MORGAN, Roy E (7041) MCAS CherPt  
to MCAS El Toro FFF  
MOSEMAN, Raymond (0141) MD USS  
Northampton to MCRDep PI  
MURPHY, Carl E (6731) 1stMAW to  
MCAS CherPt  
NIELSEN, Clare W (0411) MCAS  
Kaneohe Bay to 2dMarDiv  
NILES, Kenneth S (0241) 3dMarDiv to  
MCAS CherPt  
NOLAND Jr., William A (0121) MCB  
CamPen to MCB CamPen FFF  
PANUSKA, Andy (4029) FMFPac Oahu  
to 1stMarDiv  
PARKER, Joseph J (0369) 12th MCRRD  
SFran to MCRDep PI  
PATTERSON, Joseph W (0398) HQMC  
NILES, Kenneth S (0241) MCSCA  
SFran to MB NB Pearl Harbor  
ROBINSON, Augusta L (1841) 3dMarDiv  
to 1stMarDiv  
ROUSSEAU, Max (0141) AirFMFPac to  
MCAS El Toro FFF  
RUBENSTEIN, Abraham (6741) Air-  
FMFPac to MCAS El Toro FFF

RUDNICK, Sam (3049) MCAS Kaneohe  
Bay to 1stMarDiv  
RUSSELL, Charles "C" (6661) MCAS  
Miami to MCAS El Toro FFF  
SAMHAMMER, Walter L (0161) MCS  
Quant to MCB CamPen FFF  
SANDERS, Oscar F (0141) 14thInfBn  
San Antonio Tex to MCAS CherPt  
SCHLAGENHAUSER, Henry J (3049)  
MCSCA Ptmh to MARTD MARTC  
NAS Willow Grove Penna  
SHADDAN, Gran L (0141) MB NATTC  
NAS Corpus Christi to MCB CamPen  
FFF  
SHOOK, Juel C (0141) 12th MCRRD  
SFran to MarCorColdWetTraCen  
Bridgeport Calif  
SMOKE, Guy H (1841) ForTrps 29  
Palms to MCB CamPen FFF  
SRABIN, Vincent O (0141) MCAF Santa  
Ana to MB NS Diego  
STANLEY, James T (6711) 1stMAW to  
MCAS CherPt  
STEEDLEY, James E (6499) MCAS  
CherPt to MCAS El Toro FFF  
STRETCH, Wilmer (0141) 18thRifleCo  
Manchester NH to MCB CamPen FFF  
SULLIVAN, Charles W (0141) 14thRifle-  
Co Kentfield Calif to ForTrps 29  
Palms  
SWEENEY, Francis M (0369) MD NRC  
Ptmh NH to MCRDep PI  
TRAWECK, Herman G (6413) MARTD  
MARTC NAS Atlanta to MAD NAT-  
TC Memphis  
TRAXLER, Leslie L (0141) 23dSpInfCo  
Tacoma to 1stMarDiv  
TUCK, Calvin C (1379) ForTrps Cam-  
Lej to MCB CamPen FFF  
VAUGHN, Kenneth L (6613) 1stMarBrig  
to MAD NATTC NAS Memphis  
VERMEER, Wilbur H (0141) MB NAD  
Crane Ind to MCB CamPen FFF  
WAGNER Jr., Edgar W (0141) 2dMAW  
to MARTD MARTC NAS Olathe Kans  
WALLACE, Edwin L (0848) ForTrps 29  
Palms to MCB CamPen FFF  
WAMPLER, Charles S (0141) 3dMarDiv  
to MCS Quant  
WARDEN, Robert H (0231) MARTD  
MARTC NAS Anacostia Wash DC to  
1stMarBrig  
WEBB, Jason J (0141) 7thSpInfCo  
Louisville Ky to 1stMarDiv  
WIEDERWAX, Lawrence J (4131) 2d-  
MAW to MCAF New River NC  
WILLARD, James M (1611) 1stMAW to  
MAD NATTC NAS Pensacola  
WILKS, William P (3371) 3dMarDiv to  
2dMarDiv

## TECHNICAL SERGEANTS

AGNEW, Robert W (6481) MCS Quant  
to MCAS El Toro FFF  
AKROYD, Harry F (3431) ForTrps  
CamLej to 8th MCRRD NorIns  
ALEXANDER, Phyllis M (3049) FMF-  
Pac Oahu TH to MCS Quant  
ANDERSON, Walter "D" (6481) Air-  
FMFPac to MCAS El Toro FFF  
ANDREWS, Melvin E (2639) MarCor-  
SupActy Phila to ForTrps CamLej  
AQUINO, Wenceslao U (3071) 1stMAW  
to MCAS Miami  
BARNHART, Donald (0849) 1stANGLI-  
CO FMF to 2dMarDiv  
BAUCHMANN, Earl J (2539) 1stComm-  
Co Worcester to MCRDep SDiego  
BAXLEY, Eugene L (3131) MB NB  
Pearl Harbor to MCRDep SDiego  
BEEBE, Floyd W (6511) MAD NATTC  
Jax to MCAS Miami  
BISHOP, Kenneth (0141) MCB CamLej  
to MCAS El Toro FFF  
BLACK, Raymond M (2111) 3dEngrCo  
Youngstown Ohio to 2dMarDiv  
BLACKBURN, Benton S (0811) 3dMar-  
Div to ForTrps 29 Palms  
BLANK, Roy E (5563) FMFPac Oahu  
TH to MCB CamPen  
BODEN, John R (3049) 1stMarBrig  
to MARTD MARTC NAS Oakland  
BOLTON, Richard K (6413) AirFMFPac  
to MAD NATTC Memphis  
BREWER Jr., William L (3371) MCB  
CamPen to MB NS Treas Is SFran  
BRINEY, James L (2771) 3dMarDiv to  
1stMarDiv  
BROWN, Jack R (0811) 3dMarDiv to  
MCRDep PI  
BUNCE, Roger W (2111) MCB CamLej  
to MCS Quant  
BURBRIDGE, Clifford W (5531) 3dMar-  
Div to MCRDep SDiego  
CAMPELL, Thomas (0141) CamPen  
to MB NB Pearl Harbor  
CAMPO, Eugene L (0369) 2dMarDiv to  
19thRifleCo El Paso Tex  
CARPENTER, James E (4691) 1stMar-  
Div to HQMC  
CAVANAUGH, John J (1833) 3dMarDiv  
to ForTrps CamLej  
CLARK, Rodney P (6431) 1stMAW to  
MAD NATTC Jax  
COMES, Edgar G (3049) 3dMarDiv to  
2dMarDiv  
CONROY, William P (3049) 2dMAW to  
1stSupCo Charlottesville WVa  
COOPER, Bertrand W (6711) NAAS Ed-  
enton NC to MCAS El Toro FFF  
COSTIGAN, Robert H (2543) 1stMarDiv  
to MCB CamPen FFF  
COWAN, Robert J (0141) 2dMAW to  
MB NTC GLakes  
COWELL, James S (3049) 19thSpInfCo  
Peoria Ill to MCB CamPen  
CRAVEN, Jethro (1379) ForTrps Cam-  
Lej to MCB CamPen FFF  
CROOK, Paul R (6431) MARTD MARTC  
NAS Birmingham Ala to MAD NATTC  
Jax  
CUMPTON, Dale L (6661) MARTD  
MARTC NAS Olathe Kans to MCAS  
El Toro

TURN PAGE



# TRANSFERS (cont.)

DARLEY, Mike L (3371) 3dMarDiv to 1stMarDiv  
DAVID, Hudson (7041) MCAS Miami to MCAS El Toro FFT  
DAVIDSON, William L (3516) MCB CamLej to 1st105mmHowBn Richmond Va  
DAVIES, Douglas F (0811) ForTrps CamLej to 3d155mmHowBn Trenton NJ  
DAVIS, Michael J (1831) ForTrps CamLej to MB Wash DC  
DAY, Charles H (0614) AirFMFPac to MCAS El Toro FFT  
DEAN, Harry L (3371) MCB CamPen to MCB CamPen FFT  
DEAN, Earl P (3537) 1stMAW to 2dMarDiv  
DEASE, James O (3071) MCAS El Toro to MCAS El Toro FFT  
DEW, Henry L (0761) 6th MCRRD NorIns to MarCorTracCo 29 Palms  
DE SHAZD, Robert T (1347) 2dMarDiv to MCB CamPen FFT  
DILLINGHAM, John R (0431) ForTrps 29 Palms to NavPhibB LCreek NorVa  
DILLMAN, Richard J (3241) MB NMD Yorktown Va to 29 Palms  
DOHERTY, John B (0848) 3dMarDiv to MB NB Long Beach Calif  
DONAHUE, Robert H (0241) AirFMFPac to MCAS El Toro FFT  
DONOVAN, Willis W (6511) AirFMFPac to MCAS El Toro FFT  
DOUBLE, Kenneth D (6461) MCAF New River NC to MCAS El Toro FFT  
DRABEN, Merle P (6511) 9th MCRRD Chicago to MCAS El Toro FFT  
EARLEY, Elijah W (2171) 9th MCRRD Chicago to 1stMarDiv  
ECKSTROM, Leonard C (3561) 3dMarDiv to MCRDep SDiego  
EDWARDS, George J (2336) 2dMarDiv to NAAS Edenton NC  
ELLENBURG, Glen F (6611) MCAS Miami to MAD NATTC MemPhi  
ELLIOT, Thomas W (0369) MCAS Kaneohe Bay Oahu TH to MCS Quant MCRDep SDiego  
ERICKSON, George H (0141) 1stMarBrig to ForTrps 29 Palms  
ERWIN, Lee R (6727) 1stMAW to MCAS Miami  
EWELL Sr., Wayne A (0811) ForTrps CamLej to 1st105mmHowBn Btry Chattanooga Tenn  
FALVEY, Philip N (2111) 3dMarDiv to ForTrps 29 Palms  
FARINE, Henry P (3537) 1stMAW to MCB CamPen  
FERGUSON, Elgin E (0369) MarCorColdWestTracCo Bridgeport Calif to 1stMarDiv

FISHER, Lovell S (0761) 6thAAWDrtry Spokane Wash to ForTrps 29 Palms  
FOX, Edward E (0141) 3dMarDiv to ForTrps 29 Palms  
FRANCIS, Charles E (0141) MCRDep SDiego to 1stMarDiv  
FRENCH, Gene T (3049) 3dMarDiv to 1stSpInfCo Duluth Minn  
FROST, Alwyn E (1811) 3dMarDiv to 1stMarDiv  
FULLER, Raymond F (0369) 1stMarBrig to MCB CamPen  
GANDLIN, Jack L (2511) 3dMarDiv to 2dMarDiv  
GEER, Ervin L (0761) ForTrps 29 Palms to MB NB Long Beach Calif  
GELBACK Jr., John D (0369) MCAS Kaneohe Bay Oahu TH to 1stMarDiv  
GILLOCK, Rex R (6412) 1stMarBrig to MAD NATTC Memphis  
GILLUM, Armed L (3049) 6th MCRRD Atlanta to MarCorSupCen Albany  
GLADYS, Edward J (3571) 2dMarDiv to MB NB NorVa  
GOODWIN, Harry W (3371) 3dMarDiv to 1stMarDiv  
GRAYSON, Isaac C (3516) 3dMarDiv to ForTrps CamLej  
GRBICH, Stephen (0141) 3dMarDiv to 4th MCRRD Phila  
GROSS, Francis E (3071) 1st MCRRD Garden City NY to MCAF New River NC  
HAAS, Dana W (6621) MCAF New River to MCAS El Toro FFT  
HAGER, William L (0141) MCRDep PI to 6th MCRRD Atlanta  
HAMILTON, Melvin J (2771) MarCorSupCen Albany to MCB CamPen  
HARMAN, John W (1379) 2dMarDiv to 1stMarDiv  
HART, Emery W (3516) ForTrps CamLej to MB NTC GLakes  
HAYES Jr., William F (2741) MarCorSupCen Albany to 2dMarDiv  
HEIDE Jr., William A (0811) MCRDep PI to 2dMarDiv  
HERL, Marvin P (0848) 3dMarDiv to ForTrps CamLej  
HILL, Joe (1169) ForTrps 29 Palms to 1stMarDiv  
HILL, Logan P (0811) MCRDep PI to MCS Quant  
HINDERLITER, James R (1369) 4th MCRDep SDiego  
HONRINE, Howard E (3516) 3dMarDiv to MCAS CherPt  
HORWATT, Charles (3371) MCS Quant to MCB CamPen FFT  
HULL, Denford J (3061) 3dMarDiv to MarCorSupCen Barstow  
HUNTER, Stuart T (1871) MCSFA SFRan to MCB CamPen FFT  
JACOBSEN, Louis G (6614) AirFMFPac to 1stMarBrig  
JAMERSON, Herbert C (2771) MB NS Annapolis to MCB CamPen FFT  
JENKINS, Karl W (0369) 1stMarBrig to MCB CamPen

JONES, Clarence E (1169) 1stMarBrig to MarCorSupCen Albany  
JONES, Jack W (6461) 2dMAW to MCAS El Toro FFT  
JONES, Leon H (3371) MarCorColdWestTracCo Bridgeport Calif to MCB CamPen FFT  
JONES, Robert J (0141) 3dMarDiv to MB NS Treas Is SFRan  
KELL, Claud J (6413) 1stMAW to MCAS El Toro  
KELLEY, Gerald C (4600) MAD NAS Pensacola to MCAS Kaneohe Bay Oahu TH  
KEMMER, Jerry D (3049) 1stMAW to ForTrps 29 Palms  
KEMP, Leon M (6411) MARTD MARTC NAS Birmingham Ala to MAD NATTC Memphis  
KENNISON, Orren A (5711) 3dMarDiv to 1stMarDiv  
KESZENHEIMER, Edward P (3049) 1stMAW to 74thSpInfCo Mansfield Ohio  
KIKER, Neek C (6731) 2dMAW to MCAS El Toro FFT  
KING, George (2561) 3dMarDiv to MCAS Mojave Calif  
KINNEY, Earl D (0369) 1stMarDiv to MCB CamPen FFT  
KIRK, Robert G (0431) 1stMarBrig to MCAF New River NC  
KNOX, Jerry M (1811) 3dMarDiv to MB NS Treas Is SFRan  
LAMBERT, Edward L (1369) 5th MCRD Wash DC to ForTrps CamLej  
LAMBRIGHT, Eugene C (6711) MCAS CherPt to MCAS El Toro FFT  
LARGENT, Fred J (3051) MarCorSupCen Barstow Calif to MCRDep PI  
LEPPERT, Roy W (0369) MCB CamPen to HQMC  
LEWIS, Donald F (0349) 3dMarDiv to MarCorSupCen Barstow  
LOHMEYER, Raymond W (0369) MCB CamPen to HQMC  
LOPEZ, Charles M (1369) 1stMarBrig to 1stMarDiv  
LOTT, Henry W (3371) MB NAS Pensacola to ForTrps CamLej  
LYONS, Frank (6411) 1stMarBrig to MAD NATTC Memphis  
MARSANS, Jose (0141) MCRDep PI to MCRDep SDiego  
MARSILL, Arnold J (0369) 2dMarDiv to 5thSpInfBn Milwaukee  
MARTINEZ, Victor L (0369) MB NB Sklyn to MCB CamPen FFT  
MASON, Gene L (0369) 1stMarDiv to MCRDep PI  
MAXEY, Earl W (3049) AirFMFPac to MarCorComp NavAdvGru Korea  
MC COLLUM, Marion (0141) 1stMAW to MARTD MARTC NAS Columbus Ohio  
MC INTYRE, Max (0141) MAD NAS Pensacola to MAD NATTC Jax

MC INTYRE, Richard A (6731) 2dMAW to MCAS El Toro FFT  
MC LAUGHLIN, Clyde H (0231) MCAS Miami to MARTD MARTC NAS Anconita Wash DC  
MIMBS, Ivey F (6727) 1stMAW to MCAS Miami  
MILLER, Kenneth J (3000) 3dMarDiv to MarCorSupCen Albany  
MITCHELL, Eugene O (0369) 2dMarDiv to MB NS Treas Is SFRan  
MITCHELL, John J (2639) NavPhibB LCreek NorVa to ForTrps CamLej  
MOORE, Joe "O" (2529) 3dMarDiv to 2dMarDiv  
MORING, Joe D (3049) MCS Quant to HQMC  
MORRIS, Joe H (3049) MCRDep SDiego to 19thSpInfCo Peoria Ill  
MORTON, Donald G (6614) AirFMFPac to MAD NATTC Memphis  
NEITH, James E (0141) NavPhibB LCreek NorVa to MCB CamPen FFT  
NEMETI, Joseph C (6715) MCAS Miami to MCAS El Toro FFT  
NICHOLS, H. Robert T (3049) 3dMarDiv to 1stAmphTracCo Mobile Ala  
NOREM, Donald D (3516) MCTC 29 Palms to 1stMarDiv  
NUNNERY, Noel (6481) MAD NATTC Memphis to MCAS El Toro FFT  
OLIVER, Russell D (3000) 3dMarDiv to MarCorSupCen Albany  
OLSON, William D (0241) FMFLant to MCAS El Toro FFT  
O'NEILL, George E (0141) FMFPac Oahu TH to 4th MCRRD Phila  
O'STEEN, Albert B (0369) MB NB Phila to 2dMarDiv  
OSTERHOUT, Paul A (0141) 1st MCRD Garden City NY to ForTrps CamLej  
OWENS, James E (0231) 1stMarDiv to MCAS El Toro FFT  
PARK, Augustine (6431) 1stMAW to MAD NATTC Jax  
PAULSON, Thomas J (3371) 3dMarDiv to 1stMarDiv  
PAWICK, Michael (0369) 4th MCRRD Phila to MCB CamPen FFT  
PEACOCK, Virgil A (0141) 3dMarDiv to MB NorVa  
PERRY, Harold L (3049) 32dSpInfCo San Bernardino to MCB CamPen FFT  
PERSINGER, Norman W (6400) NAAS Edenton NC to MAD NATTC Memphis  
PETERSON, Robert H (1347) 1stMarBrig to ForTrps CamLej  
PETORAK, Stephen (0369) 1stMarBrig to MCS Quant  
PHILLIPS, John I (6481) MCAF New River NC to MCS Quant  
QUINLIVAN, Edward L (6811) 2dMAW to MCAS El Toro FFT  
RAY, Andrew M (0369) MB NS Treas Is SFRan to MCB CamPen FFT  
REDDEN, Harper T (3049) 74thSpInfCo Mansfield Ohio to MCAS CherPt  
RHODES, Dennis T (6481) 1stMAW to MCAF New River NC  
RICHARDS, George (3537) 1stMarBrig to ForTrps 29 Palms  
RIVAS Jr., Frank (3049) 1stMAW to 21stRifleCo Salt Lake City  
RICHESSTER Jr., Christopher H (0121) 3dMarDiv to MCAS El Toro FFT  
ROMINE, William L (6412) 9th MCRRD Chicago to MCAS El Toro  
ROUDABUSH, Edward K (5711) 3dMarDiv to 2dMarDiv  
ROYER, William R (0369) 3dMarDiv to MCB CamPen  
RUSSELL, Willis L (3371) 3dMarDiv to 2dMarDiv  
SARTIN, Victor J (4631) MCRDep PI to MB NTC GLakes  
SCHAFER, August W (6413) MARTD MARTC NAS Lincoln Neb to MCAS El Toro FFT  
SCHAFER, Fred L (3371) 3dMarDiv to 1stMarDiv  
SCOTT, Eugene T (0231) 3dMarDiv to MB NorVa  
SHAPIRO, Milton (0231) 3dMarDiv to MCAF New River NC  
SLEZAK, Louis P (0369) MB NavGunFctry Wash DC to 2dMarDiv  
SMITH, Carroll J (6671) MB NAS NATC Pt Mugu Calif to 1stMarDiv  
SMITH, Clifton C (6715) NAAS Edenton NC to MCAS El Toro FFT  
SMITH, Norman "OK" (1379) BaseCampCo Okinawa to MCAS El Toro  
SPEAS, Claire R (3049) 3dMarDiv to 3d155mmGunBtry Salem Ore  
TAYLOR, Floyd E (0141) 3dMarDiv to MB NAS Alameda Calif  
THIBODEAUX, Henry C (0431) 3dMarDiv to NavPhibB Coronado SDiego  
THORTIS, Luther F (3371) MCB CamLej to MCB CamPen FFT  
TILTON, Theron A (0368) 3dMarDiv to 1stMarDiv  
TOLAR, Hollie E (0111) MCRDep PI to 2dMarDiv  
TREXLER, Bobby E (1169) MCS Quant to MCAF New River NC  
TUFTS, Earl L (0241) 3dMarDiv to 1stMAW  
TUTTLE, Lewis E (0369) MB NavGunFctry Wash DC to 2dMarDiv  
VISCARDI, Vincent (3049) ForTrps 29 Palms to MB NAS NAMTC Pt Mugu Calif  
WAKEFIELD, Robert A (2543) 1stMarDiv to MCB CamPen FFT  
WALKER, Pierre L (3049) 1stSupCo Charlottesville WVa to MCB CamLej  
WALTERS, John L (6461) 1stMAW to MCAF New River NC  
WARNER, Phillip (3049) MarCorComp NavAdvGru Korea to NAAS Edenton NC  
WASTENEY, Robert E (0211) MCRDep SDiego to 1stMarDiv  
WATERS, George E (2529) MCRDep to 1stMarDiv



WATSON, Arthur E (6511) 1stMarBrig  
to MAD NATTC Jax  
WEBBER, Leonard A (3649) MCRDep  
SDiego to FortTrps 29 Palms  
WHIDDEN, Richard M (3649) 21stRifle-  
Co Salt Lake City to 1stMarDiv  
WHITE, Bob L (0751) MCRDD Wash  
DC to MCB CamPen FFT  
WHITE, Warren F (0369) MCRDep PI  
to 1st MCRDD Garden City NY  
WHITMAN, Ralph J (0369) 1stMarDiv  
to HQMC  
WHITTEN, Marvin A (0141) MCAS  
CherPt to MB NTC GLakes  
WILLIAMS, Ferris M (0141) HQMC to  
MB NAD Oahu TH  
WILLIAMS, Robert L (2511) 2dMarDiv  
to MCRDep SDiego  
WILSON, Fred A (0141) 3dMarDiv to  
MB NAS Jax  
WIMBER, David J (3649) 1stMarBrig  
to 102ndSgtBn Great Falls Mont  
WOODRUFF, Raymond F (3071) 1st  
MarBrig to MCAS Miami  
WOOTEN, Thomas E (0141) 2dMAW to  
MCRDep SDiego  
ZIOBER, Charles A (0141) MCRDep PI  
to 2dMarDiv

#### STAFF SERGEANTS

ABBY, Richard F (3071) AirFMFLant  
to MCAS El Toro FFT  
ACOSTA, Jose A (0368) MarCorCold-  
WeaTrcen Bridgeport Calif to Nav-  
PhibB Coronado SDiego  
ADAMS, James B (2111) 22dRifleCo  
Winston Salem NC to 2dMarDiv  
ADAMY, Judson E (6613) MAD NATTC  
Memphis to MCAS El Toro  
ALBRIGHT, Walter L (6731) 1stMAW  
to MCAS CherPt  
ALBERT, John J (0369) 2dMarDiv to  
MB NTC GLakes  
ALEXANDER, Herbert G (1381) 3d-  
MarDiv to 2dMarDiv  
ALEXANDER, James E (2531) FMFPac  
Oahu TH to FortTrps CamLej  
ALLEN, James J (3531) 1stMarDiv to  
MCAS El Toro FFT  
AMONG, Edwin E (6411) 1stMAW to  
MAD NATTC Memphis  
ANDERSON, Frederick C (3371) 1st  
MCRDD Garden City NY to MB NB  
Boston  
ANDREWS, David C (0369) 3dMarDiv  
to MCB CamPen  
APPERSON, Thomas F (1111) MCB  
CamLej to MCS Quant  
ARDOIN, Daniel E (3371) 1stMarBrig  
to FortTrps 29 Palms  
ARMSTRONG, Neil E (0369) 1stMAW to  
1stMarDiv  
ARRANTS, William V (6761) HQMC  
to MCAS El Toro FFT  
ARVELO, Joseph D (0369) 3dMarDiv to  
2dMarDiv  
ASH, Fred (1811) 3dMarDiv to 2d Mar-  
Div  
ASHER, Jack A (2111) 90thSplInfCo  
Wichita Falls Tex to MarCorSupCen  
Barstow  
AUTREY, Neldon "D" (4131) MCRDep  
PI to HQMC  
BAILEY, William F (2533) FMFLant  
to MCAS CherPt  
BAKER, Thomas F (0111) MCAF New  
River NC to FortTrps 29 Palms  
BALSKE, Ronald E (0761) MD USS  
Hornet to FortTrps 29 Palms  
BANDLOW, Robert E (6611) 2dMAW to  
HQMC  
BARBER, Martin B (1131) BaseCampCo  
Okinawa to 1stMarDiv  
BARDEN, Hugh E (0141) 3dMarDiv to  
MCAS El Toro  
BARNES Jr., Thomas H (1369) 3dMar-  
Div to MCB CamLej  
BARNUM, Robert L (4131) 3dMarDiv  
to MB NAS Pensacola  
BARTELS, Jean E (0111) MCRDep  
SDiego to 1stMarDiv  
BEAL, Clyde W (0141) FMFPac Oahu  
TH to FortTrps 29 Palms  
BEAUCHENE, Kenneth J (0369) 3dMar-  
Div to MCAS El Toro  
BEAUFORD, Lawrence E (5711) MCR-  
Dep PI to HQMC  
BECK, Donald P (0369) 3dMarDiv to  
MCB CamLej  
BEIDELMAN, Norman L (0431) 2dMar-  
Div to MCB CamPen FFT  
BENNETT, Robert E (2636) MCB Cam-  
Pen to MCAS El Toro FFT  
BESS, Raymond L (5541) MarCorSup-  
Cen Albany to 1stMarBrig  
BISHOP, Jack E (0369) MB NRC Camp  
Elliott SDiego to 1stMarDiv  
BITTINGER, Norman G (3041) 3dMar-  
Div to MCSFA Sfran  
BLAIR, Medric A (0369) 3dMarDiv to  
2dMarDiv  
BLANK, Louise E (2111) 1st90mmGun-  
Bn Freemansburg to 2dMarDiv  
BONNER, Billy E (3041) 5th MCRDD  
Atlanta to FortTrps CamLej  
BORGES, George W (5711) 1stMarDiv  
to MB NS Treas Is Sfran  
BOSWELL, William J (0241) AirFMF-  
Pac to MARTD MARTC NAS Dallas  
BOUCHER, Leon J (3061) 3dMarDiv to  
MCB CamLej  
BOUDREAU, George (3011) FMFLant  
to HQMC  
BOWERS, Robert L (3531) 3dMarDiv to  
2dMarDiv  
BOWMAN, Raymond E (6741) 1stMAW  
to MCAF New River NC  
BOYD, Billy J (1141) 1stMotorTransBn  
Atlanta to MCAF New River  
BOYD Jr., William H (3049) 3dMarDiv  
to FortTrps CamLej  
BRADLEY, Gary O (0369) 1stMarDiv to  
MCB CamPen FFT  
BRADY, Robert L (6481) MCAF New  
River NC to MCAS El Toro FFT

BRANDT Jr., George "H" (2533) MCAS  
Miami to 2dMarDiv  
BRAZEE, William O (2111) 49thSplInf-  
Co Reno Nev to MarCorSupCen Barstow  
BRETTNER, Terence O (3051) 1stMAW  
to MCB 29 Palms  
BROCK, Roger T (2531) 2dMarDiv to  
MCRDep SDiego  
BRODERICK, Rodger H (2531) MCB  
CamPen to MCRDep SDiego  
BRONSON, William L (1347) FortTrps  
CamLej to MarCorSupCen Albany  
BROWN, Benjamin F (3516) FortTrps 29  
Palms to MCB CamPen FFT  
BROWN, Gordon H (6611) MAD NATTC  
Jax to NAAS Edenton NC  
BRUMAGE, Arthur (0369) 2dMarDiv  
to MCRDep PI  
BRYANT, William J (2639) 3dMarDiv  
to MCAS El Toro  
BUNDRICK, William R (0369) 3dMarDiv  
to MCB CamLej  
BURNS, James M (6731) 2dMAW to  
MCAS El Toro FFT  
BUTLER, Arthur N (1379) AirFMFPac  
to MCAS El Toro FFT  
BUTLER, Floyd L (2543) 2dMAW to  
MCB CamPen FFT  
CAMPBELL, Charles (3051) 2dMarDiv  
to MB NTC GLakes  
CAPRON, Ralph O (0369) 3dMarDiv to  
MCB CamPen  
CAREY, Charles E (3516) 1stMAW to  
1stMarDiv  
CHAMBERLIN, Robert W (0431) 2dMar-  
Div to MCB CamPen FFT  
CHAPMAN Jr., Kenneth F (0300) 3d-  
MarDiv to 2dMarDiv  
CHAREST, Conrad J (0141) AirFMFPac  
to H&S Bn FMFPac Oahu TH  
CHESTNUT, Thomas E (0369) 3dMarDiv  
to MCB CamLej  
CHILDRESS, Joe A (4312) 3dMarDiv to  
MAD NATTC Memphis  
CHRISTENSEN, Thomas P (0369) 1st-  
MarDiv to MCRDep PI  
CLELAND, Wilber D (3371) MCB Cam-  
Lej to MB NS Treas Is Sfran  
CLEMENTS, Tom W (4029) FMFPac  
Oahu TH to MB NS Treas Is Sfran  
CLUTCH, James W (0811) 3dMarDiv to  
1stMarDiv  
COCHRANE Jr., Theodore (1169) FMF-  
Pac Oahu TH to MB NB Brooklyn  
CLOFTON, David C (3361) 2dMarDiv to  
MB Wash DC  
COLLIER, Donald J (2111) 67thSplInf-  
Co Port Heuneme Calif to MarCor-  
SupCen Barstow  
CONNELL, William R (1381) 3dMarDiv  
to MCRDep PI  
COOK, Richard D (1378) 1stMarBrig to  
MCRDep PI  
COUCH, Jimmie L (0369) HQMC to  
1stMarDiv  
CRAKER, Robert E (3061) 3dMarDiv to  
MCAS CherPt  
CROCKETT, Daniel E (1369) 3dMarDiv  
to MCRDep SDiego  
CROSBY, James E (0369) MCRDep PI  
to 2dMarDiv  
CROWLEY, Robert J (0431) 2dMarDiv  
to MCAS CherPt  
CRUMBAKER, Jesse L (0141) 1stMarDiv  
to HQMC  
CUMISKEY Jr., Thomas L (0369) 3d-  
MarDiv to MCAF New River NC  
CUNNIFFE, Edward A (3371) 2dMarDiv  
to MB NTC GLakes  
DANIEL, Donald R (0111) 3dMarDiv to  
1stMarDiv  
DAUM, Robert J (0369) 3dMarDiv to  
MCB CamLej  
DAVIDSON, Roy (3411) MarCorTraCen  
29 Palms to 1stMarDiv  
DAVIS, Harold G (0369) MCS Quant to  
MCRDep PI  
DAVIS, William E (0369) MD USS  
Philippine Sea to MCB CamPen  
DAVISTON, Virgil E (3531) 1stMAW to  
1stMarDiv  
DECKER, Donald (0141) 3dMarDiv to  
MCS Quant  
DEL GALLO, Alfonso W (0141) 3dMar-  
Div to MCS Quant  
DEBENE, Darrell L (3011) 3dMarDiv to  
MCB CamPen  
DILLOW, Robert E (0141) FortTrps  
CamLej to MCRDep PI  
DISTEFANO, Carmen J (0141) 5th MC-  
RRD Wash DC to MCRDep PI  
DOHERTY Jr., William E (0141) 3d-  
MarDiv to NavPhibB Coronado SDiego  
DONOHUE, Coston H (0369) 2dMarDiv  
to MCB CamPen FFT  
DOUCHETTE, Donald E (0369) MB NS  
SDiego to NavPhibB Coronado SDiego  
DOUSHARM, William J (2500) FortTrps  
CamLej to MCRDep SDiego  
DOWNING, Talmadge R (0369) 3dMar-  
Div to 2dMarDiv  
DRONCKOWSKI, Leo C (5711) MCS  
Quant to MCB CamPen FFT  
EAGAN, Charles G (0369) 3dMarDiv to  
MCB CamLej  
EASTWOOD, John L (3121) AirFMFPac  
to MCAS El Toro FFT  
EATON, John R (0311) MCRDep PI to  
MCB CamLej  
EDWARDS, Robert J (6711) 2dMAW to  
MCAS El Toro FFT  
EINHOUSE, Clarence W (0369) 1stMar-  
Div to MCRDep PI  
ELLIS, Kenneth (3371) 3dMarDiv to  
1stMarDiv  
ELLIS, Robert T (3048) 6th MCRDD  
Atlanta to MCAF New River NC  
ELSTON, Ralph D (0141) 7thEngrCo  
Green Bay Wise to FortTrps 29 Palms  
EMERSON, Ronald J (0369) MCRDep  
PI to MCB CamPen FFT  
ERNST, Benny L (3000) 3dMarDiv to  
MCB CamLej  
ERVING, William L (3049) MCB Cam-  
Lej to MB NTC GLakes  
ESPINITO Jr., Antonio (6611) 1stMar-  
Brig to MAD NATTC Memphis

TURN PAGE



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art thou Romeo?"

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# TRANSFERS (cont.)

ESSENBERG Jr., Gerrit G (2529) 3d-MarDiv to MCAS El Toro  
EWING, Willie L (0369) FMFPac Oahu TH to 1stMarDiv  
FARINA, George E (0369) FMFPac Oahu TH to 2dMarDiv  
FELTER, Charles N (3071) 1stMarBrig to MCAF New River NC  
FELTY Jr., Howard W (3011) MAD NATTC Memphis to MCAS El Toro  
FIELDING, Richard A (3051) 3dMarDiv to ForTrps 29 Palms  
FIGUEROA, Arturo (2533) MCB CamPen to MCB CamPen FFT  
FINUCAN, James G (0811) 3dMarDiv to 2dMarDiv  
FITZGERALD Jr., Harry W (2533) 3d-MarDiv to 2dMarDiv  
FORD, David L (2300) 3dMarDiv to 2d-MarDiv  
FORSYTHE, John R (2511) 3dMarDiv to NavPhibB LCreek NorVa  
FURRER, Dale E (0111) 3dMarDiv to MCS Quant  
GAINES, Robert L (0141) MCS Quant to MCRDep PI  
GATES, Aubrey H (0241) 2dMAW to MCB CamPen FFT  
GAUNCE, John L (0369) MCRDep PI to MCRDep SDiego  
GEORDES, Robert P (2111) 37thSpInf-Co Port Arthur Tex to MCB CamPen FFT  
GERHARD Jr., John M (0369) 1stMar-Div to MCAS El Toro  
GENTZ Jr., Stanley C (3311) 3dMarDiv to MCAS CherPt  
GILCHRIST, William D (2511) HQMC to 2dMarDiv  
GILBO, Lawrence J (5541) 2dMAW to MCAS El Toro FFT  
GOCLOM, Stanley S (0369) 3dMarDiv to 2dMarDiv  
GORDON, Morton P (0141) 2dMarDiv to MB NS Treas Is Sfran  
GRADY, Ernest (0369) MD USS Coral Sea to MCB CamLej  
GRAHAM, Eddie (3531) MCRDep SDiego to MCB CamPen FFT  
GREENBERG, Winifred R (0141) HQMC to MCRDep PI  
GREINER Jr., Henry E (6461) MCAS El Toro to MCAS El Toro FFT  
GRIFFIN, William O (0141) 3dMarDiv to 34thSpInfCo Johnstown Pa  
GRIFFITH, Dorman J (6412) 1stMar-Brig to MAD NATTC Memphis

GRISIER, D'Arcy E (0141) MD USS Coral Sea to MCRDep PI  
GUETERMAN, Frank J (0369) 3dMar-Div to 2dMarDiv  
GUNDER, Richard L (0369) 8thRifleCo Ft Wayne Ind to MCB CamPen FFT  
HAE, Haskie (0141) MCRDep SDiego to MCB CamPen FFT  
HALKETT, Donald G (0141) MARTD MARTC NAS Denver to MAD NATTC Jax  
HAMBLIN, Donald W (1379) 3dMarDiv to MCRDep PI  
HAMMETT Jr., Marcus A (0141) For-Trps CamLej to MB NS Treas Is Sfran  
HAMILTON, Clarence L (0141) 3dMar-Div to MCS Quant  
HAMILTON, Robert L (3531) MarCor-SupActy Phila to 2dMarDiv  
HAMNER, Raymond E (0369) MB NS Kodiak Al to 1stMarDiv  
HANES, Nathan M (6412) 1stMAW to MCAS Miami  
HANCOCK, Charles D (0141) FMFPac Oahu TH to ForTrps 29 Palms  
HARRIS, Kenneth L (3031) 3dMarDiv to ForTrps 29 Palms  
HARRIS, William J (0141) AirFMFPac to MCAS El Toro FFT  
HARVEY, Gail C (2633) 1stMarDiv to MCRDep PI  
HAWKINS, James E (1169) 3dMarDiv to 1stMarDiv  
HAYES, Thomas T (0369) MCB CamLej to MCRDep SDiego  
HEARN, George E (6431) 1stMarBrig to MCAS CherPt  
HENDERSON, Clifford D (7113) 1stMar-Brig to MCAF New River NC  
HENDERSON, Curtis A (0369) MCB CamLej to MB NTC GLakes  
HENDERSON, William G (6481) MCAS Miami to MCAS El Toro FFT  
HERMAN, Harley W (4611) MAD NAS Pensacola to MCAS El Toro  
HERRING, Everett R (3011) 3dMarDiv to MarCorSupCen Albany  
HICKAM, Earl D (2533) ForTrps Cam-Lej to MCAS Kaneohe Bay Oahu TH  
HIGUCHI, Hisayoshi (2533) AirFMFPac to MCAS El Toro FFT  
HIPPI, Jimmie H (7041) MCS Quant to MCAS El Toro FFT  
HINES, Melvin R (0369) 3dMarDiv to 2dMarDiv  
HINTON, Douglas C (3011) 3dMarDiv to MCRDep SDiego  
HO, George K (2541) 1stMarBrig to 1st-MarDiv  
HOEZE, Jack (1811) 3dMarDiv to MCRDep PI

HOHNERLEIN Jr., Martin J (3041) 3d-MarDiv to MCRDep PI  
HOLLEY, William E (3071) MarCorSup-Cen Albany to MCAF New River NC  
HOPKINS, Henry L (0369) 3dMarDiv to MCB CamPen  
HORADAN, Lloyd R (0121) MB NS Boston to MAD NATTC Memphis  
HOWARD, Maurice V (4029) FMFPac Oahu TH to MarCorSupCen Albany  
HUDSON, Grady (3051) MCAS El Toro to MCB CamPen FFT  
HUDSON, Joe S (3613) AirFMFPac to MB NS Treas Is Sfran  
HUDSON, Thaddeus H (1347) Base-CampCo Okinawa to MarCorSupCen Albany  
HUMPHREY, Doyle E (0369) MCS Quant to 1stMarBrig  
ILLES, Steve J (0369) 2dSupCo Dayton Ohio to MCB CamPen FFT  
IRVIN, Bobby F (3531) 3dMarDiv to ForTrps 29 Palms  
JACOBS Jr., Charles E (6431) MCAS Miami to MAD NATTC Jax  
JAMES, Larry M (3411) MarCorSupCen Albany to MCB CamPen FFT  
JAMESON, Donald D (1379) 3dMarDiv to MCRDep SDiego  
JERNIGAN, Elton (0141) 3dMarDiv to MCRDep PI  
JEWELL Sr., Charles P (6761) 1stMAW to MCAS CherPt  
JOEHNK, George D (0231) 3dMarDiv to 1stMarDiv  
JOHNSON, Bobby E (0241) AirFMFPac to MCB CamPen FFT  
JOHNSON, Richard L (0369) MCB Cam-Pen to MCB CamPen FFT  
JOINER, Douglas C (0761) MB FtActs Yokosuka to ForTrps 29 Palms  
JONAS, Frank (1831) 3dMarDiv to MCB CamPen  
JONES, William C (3537) BaseCampCo Okinawa to ForTrps 29 Palms  
JORS, Elmer (3531) 3dMarDiv to 1st-MarDiv  
KANIA, Phillip F (1131) 3dMAW to MCRDep PI  
KARABANOFF, George (0369) MB Wash DC to 2dMarDiv  
KATELUZOS, Constantine G (0811) MB NS Treas Is Sfran to 1stMarDiv  
KEEL, Paul L (2511) 3dMarDiv to For-Trps CamLej  
KELLER, Johnny W (3041) FMFPac Oahu TH to MCB CamPen  
KELLY, Lawrence J (1369) 3dMarDiv to 2dMarDiv  
KIDD, Jack F (1379) 1stMarBrig to 1stMarDiv

KIMBLE, Howard N (0369) MD USS Essex to MCS Quant  
KING, John C (0369) NavPhibB Coro-nado SDiego to MCB CamPen  
KIRKES, Louis C (3516) 3dMarDiv to ForTrps 29 Palms  
KLEBROWSKI, Walter S (0369) MB NB Phila to MCS Quant  
KLICKER, Marvin L (3371) 29 Palms to MCB CamLej  
KLINGENSMITH, Eugene S (0141) HQ-MC to MB NS Treas Is Sfran  
KRUGER, Stanley M (1811) MCS Quant to MCB CamLej  
KUNDENALL, Billy H (3411) MarCor-SupCen Albany to MCB CamPen  
KUMBALEK, Harold J (3371) 1stMAW to MCRDep PI  
LABAN, Walter S (0369) MD USS Tarawa to 2dMarDiv  
LAMBERT, Ronald F (0369) 3dMarDiv to MCB CamLej  
LAUER, Charles E (2111) 29thSpInfCo Buffalo NY to 2dMarDiv  
LAWSON, James O (3071) MCS Quant to MCAS El Toro FFT  
LEE, Donald E (0369) 1stMAW to MarCorColdWetTrCen Bridgeport Calif  
LEINWEBER, Bernard L (3241) 3dMar-Div to ForTrps CamLej  
LEWIS, George H (0141) MCB CamLej to MCB CamPen FFT  
LEWIS, Ralph W (5711) 1stMAW to 9th MCRDD Chicago  
LINDBERG, John R (0141) MB NS Treas Is Sfran to MCB CamPen FFT  
LOLLAR, Harold J (6731) 1stMAW to MCAS CherPt  
LUSKER, Jeremiah J (6431) MCS Quant, MAD NATTC Jax  
LUSSMYER, Harold F (3371) ForTrps 29 Palms to MCB CamPen FFT  
LUTZ, Joseph D (3051) 3dMarDiv to MCRDep PI  
LYE, Charles F (6481) 1stMAW to MAD NATTC Memphis  
MACKAY, John J (2111) 46thSpInfCo Albany NY to MCB CamPen FFT  
MADSEN, Alfred L (0141) MCS Quant to MCAS El Toro FFT  
MANGO, Salvatore J (4131) MCRDep PI to MCAS El Toro FFT  
MANNING, James V (1379) 3dMarDiv to 2dMarDiv  
MARKER, John D (6411) MCAS CherPt to MAD NATTC Memphis  
MARQUES Jr., Nicholas (2771) 3dMar-Div to 1stMarDiv  
MARSHALL, Albert A (0231) NavPhibB LCreek NorVa to MCB CamPen FFT  
MARTINEZ, Samuel A (3061) 3dMarDiv to MCB CamLej  
MATTHEWS Jr., Robert (0369) 3dMar-Div to MCAS CherPt  
MAUER, Alfred O (6741) AirFMFPac to MCAS El Toro FFT  
MAXWELL, James J (2511) 3dMarDiv to ForTrps CamLej  
MC COOL, Ralph S (0141) MarCorSup-Cen Albany to MB NS Treas Is Sfran  
MC CRAY, Joseph (3611) 1stMarBrig to MCAS Beaufort SC  
MC CULLOUGH, Harold L (3071) 1st-MarBrig to MCAF New River NC  
MC LENDON, Raymond L (0141) Mar-CorSupCen Albany to MB NTC GLakes  
MC MULLIN, Jack H (6431) MARTD MARTC NAS Glenview Ill to MAD NATTC JAX  
MEDICO, Joseph E (2111) 3dOrdFld-MaintCo Lawrence Mass to MB NS Treas Is Sfran  
MICHAEL, Burton O (0369) MCS Quant to 2dMarDiv  
MIELKE, Donald D (5711) MCRDep SDiego to 1stMarDiv  
MILLER, Hershel P (3051) ForTrps CamLej to MCRDep SDiego  
MOKULEHUA Jr., Victor K (6511) 1st-MarBrig to MAD NATTC Jax  
MONTEMARANO, Vito (0369) MB NB Phila to MCS Quant  
MONTGOMERY, Roger D (3049) 1st-MarBrig to MCB 29 Palms  
MOORE, Robert L (0369) MCB CamLej to 2dMAW  
MOORE, Stanley (6431) MCRDep PI to MB NS Treas Is Sfran  
MORALES, Raul (0141) MB NS Treas Is Sfran to 29 Palms  
MORTON, Jimmy A (0369) 3dMarDiv to MCRDep PI  
MOSES, Clarence D (4131) NAAS Ed-inton NC to MCAF New River NC  
MOUNTER, Paul H (2731) MB NOTS China Lake Calif to MCRDep SDiego  
MUCIEK, John B (2771) HQMC to MCS Quant  
MUNN, Edward J (3371) BaseCampCo Okinawa to 2dMarDiv  
NAERT, Donald A (0369) MB NAS Moffett Field to 1stMarDiv  
NEWKIRK, Jasper E (0141) 3dMarDiv to 5th9mmGunBtry San Jose Calif  
NICHOLS Jr., Thomas J (6413) MARTD MARTC NAS Willow Grove Pa to MAD NATTC Memphis  
NORMAN, Robert H (0141) 1stMAW to ForTrps 29 Palms  
NOVIN, Robert A (7041) MCAS Miami to MCAS El Toro FFT  
O'DONNELL, Francis P (3041) 9thRifle Co Ft Wayne Ind to MCAS CherPt  
O'BRIEN, Gardner C (0369) MCRDep PI to MCB CamPen FFT  
OLSEWSKI, Casimer A (3011) 1stMar-Div to MB NS Treas Is Sfran  
ORTIZ, Jaime (0369) MCRDep SDiego to MCB CamPen FFT  
ORSULAK, Edmond T (0369) 3dMarDiv to 2dMarDiv  
OSTEN, Arthur H (1871) 3dMarDiv to 1stMarDiv  
PAPP, Robert J (0369) 4th MCRDD Phila to MCB CamLej  
PARENT, Richard A (5711) 3dMarDiv to FMFLant NB NorVa



B-B-B-ut you t-t-t-old me t-t-t-o c-c-c-ount up  
t-t-t-o, t-t-t-o c-c-c-ount up t-t-t-o  
t-t-t-hree b-b-before t-t-t-throwing  
t-t-t-he g-g-grenade!"

Leatherneck Magazine

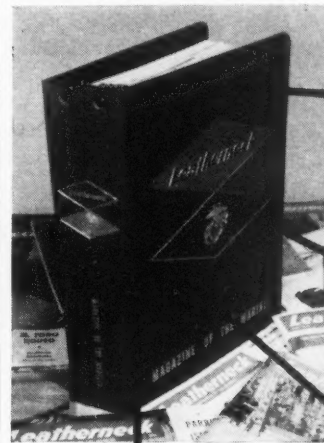


PASCUAL, Ronald J (0141) 3dMarDiv to FMFLant NB NorVa  
 PATTERSON, Donald E (2111) 3dMarDiv to FortTrps CamLej  
 PATTON, Dorris E (0369) MCRDep SDiego to MD USS Hornet  
 PETSKA, James (3537) ForTrps 29 Palms to MB CamPen  
 PHELPS, Robert A (2645) ForTrps 29 Palms to MCAS El Toro  
 PHILLIPS, Richard L (2561) 2dMarDiv to MCAS El Toro FFT  
 PIGSLEY, William M (1141) 3dMarDiv to MCAF New River NC  
 PIKE, Ralph H (1841) 3dMarDiv to 1stMarDiv  
 PILLOW Jr., William G (6181) MCAF New River NC to MCAS El Toro FFT  
 PIRICH Jr., George (0369) 3dMarDiv to 2dMarDiv  
 POTTER Jr., James W (6412) 1stMarBrig to MAD NATTC Memphis  
 POWELL, Charles B (0751) 3dMarDiv to MB Clarksville Tenn  
 PROCTOR, Donald O (0141) 3dMarDiv to FortAveGratLant CherPt  
 PUSKAROVICH, Slavko (1300) 3dMarDiv to 2dMarDiv  
 QUINN, Daniel J (6511) 1stMAW to MAD NATTC Jax  
 QUINN, James P (4131) MB NB Phila to 2dMarDiv  
 RANZINGER, William H (0141) MarCorSupActy Phila to MCB CamPen FFT  
 RAUBINGER, Peter G (5537) 3dMarDiv to MCAS Miami  
 REDIT, Donald H (2771) 2d155mmGunBn Miami to MCB CamPen FFT  
 REED, James W (0141) 1stMarBrig to ForTrps 29 Palms  
 REICK, Richard A (0141) MD USS Lexington to ForTrps 29 Palms  
 REINHOLMER, Edward D (3049) 3dMarDiv to MCS Quant  
 RICCIO Jr., Leonard A (0751) MB FtActa Yokosuka to MCB 29 Palms  
 RILEY, Calvin E (0369) 1stMarBrig to MCB CamPen  
 RILEY, Harold J (1811) 3dMarDiv to 2dMarDiv  
 RIPPLE, Richard E (0231) ForTrps CamLej to NavPhibB LCreek NorVa  
 RISHER Jr., William F (0161) MCAS El Toro to NS Treas Is Sfran  
 RITTEREISER, Walter (0369) 3dMarDiv to 2dMarDiv  
 RIVERS Jr., Jettie (3011) MB NAS Jax to MCB CamLej  
 ROBERTSON, Elmer L (3537) 1stMarBrig to ForTrps 29 Palms  
 ROBERTSON, Buford H (3261) 2dMarDiv to MCAS El Toro FFT  
 ROBERTSON, Eugene W (0141) FMFPac Oahu TH to ForTrps 29 Palms  
 ROBINSON, Carey W (1534) 3dMarDiv to NB NorVa  
 ROBINSON, Richard G (1811) 3dMarDiv to 1stMarDiv  
 ROBINSON, William (3619) 1stMAW to MCAF Santa Ana  
 ROBISON, John C (6412) MARTD MARTC NAS Dallas to MCAS El Toro  
 RODRIGUEZ, Daniel R (4029) MCS Quant to HQMC  
 RODRIGUEZ, Leopold J (2543) HQMC to MCB CamPen FFT  
 ROLON, William A (2531) ForTrps CamLej to MCRDep SDiego  
 ROMP, John R (2539) ForTrps CamLej to MB NS Treas Is Sfran  
 ROSERA, Richard W (1811) MD NB Ptsmh NH to 2dMarDiv  
 ROWE, Donald A (1811) 3dMarDiv to 1stMarDiv  
 RUMFELT, James D (1369) MCB CamLej to MCB CamPen FFT  
 RUSSELL, Sidney O (2111) 28thSpInfCo Lafayette La to MarCorSupCen Barstow  
 RUIZ, Dennis C (0161) FMFPac Oahu TH to 1stMarDiv  
 RYAN, James T (1347) 3dMarDiv to MCAS CherPt  
 SALLYER, Marion O (2533) 1stMarBrig to NAAS Edenton NC  
 SAMPSON, Earl W (0369) 1stMarDiv to MCAS El Toro  
 SANCHEZ, Mike (0369) 3dMarDiv to 1stMarDiv  
 SAUER, Arthur A (3531) NavPhibB Coronado SDiego to MCRDep SDiego  
 SATERFIELD, Carl F (0811) 3dMarDiv to ForTrps CamLej  
 SCARBOROUGH, Elwyn A (0369) MCRDep PI to 2dMarDiv  
 SCHELL Jr., Emil (1811) 3dMarDiv to MCB CamPen  
 SCHUFF, Leroy E (0141) 43dSpInfCo Glakes to MB NTC Glakes  
 SEAVER, Robert L (1381) 1stAAWBrty Akron Ohio to MCB CamPen FFT  
 SEAY, Arthur J (1369) 3dMarDiv to MCRDep SDiego  
 SEEVERS, Clinton R (2111) 83dSpInfCo Terre Haute to 2dMarDiv  
 SHOAF, Richard A (1316) 3dMarDiv to MarCorSupCen Albany  
 SHOULTYS Jr., John J (3371) HQMC to MB NTC Glakes  
 SIVA, Thurlio J (1811) 3dMarDiv to MCB CamPen  
 SILWINSKI Jr., John E (0369) 3dMarDiv to MCB CamLej  
 SMITH, Charles W (6511) MAD NATTC Jax to 1stMarBrig  
 SMITH, Clifford E (6511) 2dMAW to MAD NATTC Jax  
 SMITH, Cortlandt "W" (2511) 3dMarDiv to ForTrps CamLej  
 SMITH, James C (1811) 3dMarDiv to MarCorColdWatrCen Bridgeport Calif  
 SMITH, Leonard H (6761) MCAS Miami to MCRDep PI  
 SMITH Jr., Lucius T (2511) 3dMarDiv to MCAS El Toro  
 SMITH, Milo D (3371) 3dMarDiv to 1stMarDiv

SNYDER Jr., Thomas W (2533) 2dMarDiv to MCRDep SDiego  
 SOWELL, Paul J (0369) MCB CamLej to MCAS CherPt  
 SPARKES, Peter A (0431) NavPhibB LCreek NorVa to MCB CamPen FFT  
 SPEARMAN, Billie R (0369) 8th MCRDep PI to 1stMarDiv  
 SPOTTS, Elmer E (1391) ForTrps CamLej to MCAS El Toro FFT  
 STANLEY, Gordon A (3049) MB NB Boston to MCSFA Ptsmh Va  
 ST CLAIR, Grover H (6461) AirFMFPac to MCAS El Toro FFT  
 STEACH, John R (1833) 3dMarDiv to ForTrps CamLej  
 STEEN, Ralph A (3041) MB NavAvionicsFac to MARTC NAS Glenview Ill  
 STEPHENS, Robert L (2539) 3dMarDiv to MCAS Miami  
 STEVEN, Harvey L (2539) 3dMarDiv to MarCorColdWatrCen Bridgeport Calif  
 STEWART, Robert A (6613) MAD NATTC Memphis to MCAS CherPt  
 STOBBE, James R (2111) 56thSpInfCo Bellingham Wash to MarCorSupCen Barstow  
 STRIEBY, Virgil R (2533) FMFPac Oahu TH to 1stMarDiv  
 STURMS, Robert L (0231) 3dMarDiv to MCAF New River NC  
 SULLIVAN, Marion R (6511) MCAS CherPt to MAD NATTC Jax  
 SYSKA Jr., Herbert P (0369) MCRDep PI to MB NTC Glakes  
 SZAKALY, James E (3516) 3dMarDiv to ForTrps CamLej  
 TAFT, William R (3531) 3dMarDiv to 2dMarDiv  
 TAYLOR, Jack U (3531) ForTrps 29 Palms to 1stMarDiv  
 TEDFORD, Johnnie L (2543) MCB CamPen to MCB CamPen FFT  
 THAIRE, Grover E (0369) 3dMarDiv to 2dMarDiv  
 THOMAS, Billy G (2531) 2dMarDiv to MCRDep SDiego  
 THOMAS, Clarence (3211) MCB CamLej to MCB CamPen FFT  
 THOMPSON, Carl E (1379) 3dMarDiv to MarCorSupCen Barstow  
 THOMPSON, Fred (4111) 1stMAW to MCAF Santa Ana  
 THOMPSON, John "W" (6731) AirFMFPac to MCAS El Toro FFT  
 TIPROVICH, Edward R (0431) NavPhibB LCreek NorVa to MCRDep PI  
 TITTLE, Ira O (0369) 8th MCRDep PI to 1stMarDiv  
 TOBIN Jr., Charles W (1347) 3dMarDiv to MCAS El Toro  
 TOWNLEY, Donald A (0369) MB NRC Camp Elliott SDiego to 1stMarDiv  
 TUELE, David C (2531) 2dMarDiv to MB NTC Glakes  
 TULLOCH, Ralph L (2131) ForTrps 29 Palms to 3d00mmGunBtry Omaha Neb  
 TULLY, John T (5534) 3dMarDiv to 2dMarDiv  
 TURNER, Martin E (1341) 1stMTFB Atlanta to 2dMarDiv  
 TURNIPSEED, Roy B (0369) MCRDep PI to 2dMarDiv  
 TURNER, Donald L (2639) 1st MCRDep Garden City NY to ForTrps CamLej  
 TUSTIN, James S (1381) 3dMarDiv to 1stMarDiv  
 UDELL, Richard G (2111) 18thSpInfCo Evanston Ill to MCB CamPen FFT  
 UGARTE, Juan (0369) MCB CamLej to MCB CamPen FFT  
 VALENCIANO, John (0369) MCAS Kaneohe Bay Oahu TH to 2dMarDiv  
 VEAL, "J" "P" (3371) 1stMarDiv to MCB CamPen FFT  
 VENSLER, John (0369) MD USS Hornet to MCRDep SDiego  
 VICKERS, Marvin E (1841) 3dMarDiv to 2dTankBn Mattydale NY  
 VORGEAS, Emmanuel (0111) ForTrps 29 Palms to 1stMarDiv  
 VOYLES, Melvin F (3071) MARTD MARTC NAS Memphis to MCAS El Toro FFT  
 WALDRON, Joseph E (3534) 2dMarDiv to MB NS Treas Is Sfran  
 WALLACE, Robert L (0369) 3dMarDiv to 1stMarDiv  
 WALTRICH, Pete J (1800) 3dMarDiv to ForTrps CamLej  
 WAMSLEY, Francis J (0111) 3dMarDiv to MCAF Santa Ana Calif  
 WARD, James (3531) 3dMarDiv to 2dMarDiv  
 WEISS, Henry W (3516) 3dMarDiv to ForTrps CamLej  
 WENRICH, David E (0241) 3dMarDiv to MCAS CherPt  
 WERNER, Elmer J (2543) MCRDep PI to 2dMarDiv  
 WHITE, Thomas V (3041) MB NB Bklyn to MCAS El Toro FFT  
 WILLAMOR Jr., John M (1379) 3dMarDiv to 2dMarDiv  
 WILLIAMS, Robert W (2111) 2dTruckCo Augusta Ga to MCS Quant  
 WILLIAMS, William T (2111) 23dSpInfCo Tacoma Wash to MarCorSupCen Barstow  
 WILKINSON, Morgan L (0141) 4th MCRDep Phila to MCB CamPen FFT  
 WILSON, Glen L (0141) 3dMarDiv to MAD NATTC Memphis  
 WITOWSKI, William J (3531) 3dMarDiv to MB NS Treas Is Sfran  
 WOLLER, Lloyd W (0369) MB NRC Camp Elliott SDiego to MCB CamPen FFT  
 WRIGHT, James D (6511) 1stMAW to MAD NATTC Jax  
 WRIGHT, Jerry G (0369) 1stMarDiv to MCAS El Toro  
 ZALONIS, Joseph J (0141) MAD NATTC Memphis to 28thSpInfCo Lafayette La  
 ZIEGLER, Delmer K (6481) MCAS El Toro to MCAS El Toro FFT  
 ZOOK, Richard L (0161) MCAS El Toro to MCSFA Sfran

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# AN ADDRESS BY THE COMMANDANT



*Following are excerpts from an address by General Randolph McCall Pate, Commandant of the Marine Corps, at The Citadel, Charleston, S. C.*

## THE PLACE OF THE UNITED STATES MARINE CORPS IN OUR ORGANIZATION FOR NATIONAL SECURITY

WHEN I BECAME a "rat" at VMI in 1917, I was under the impression that there was only *one* military school in the world. As the years passed, it began to dawn on me that there must be at least two—VMI and The Citadel! My experience has since broadened and I recognize that there are a number of fine military schools . . .

I have addressed the student bodies of the National War College, the Industrial College of the Armed Forces, and the Army War College . . . I realized that the men whom I addressed—the colonels and Navy captains of these student groups—are not greatly different from you. True, they are older and more mature—but no more dedicated . . . I know something of your sense of dedication. It is possible that I am perhaps more conscious of your dedication than you are yourself.

I know, for example, that the security of this great nation of ours is one of your primary concerns . . . But the security of our country is not the exclusive concern of the professional military man. The hopes, the dreams, the aspirations of every American depend for their fulfillment on this security. So, in this sense, it is the important business of all of us. This being true—and I earnestly be-

lieve it to be—I consider it entirely appropriate that I discuss with you . . . this particular subject.

Where does the danger lie? Listen for a moment to Comrade Nikita Khrushchev when he says, "We do not need war. We are decisively *against* war and for peace." This we can believe. The Soviets do not want war. But Khrushchev continues: "We believe that communism will vanquish capitalism *without* war."

If this is a fair statement of the aims of international communism—as I believe it to be—then we are faced with a hideous choice. If the Free World does not want war, it can surrender to militant communism. This seems fantastic to us—it is not to the Soviet leaders. I can tell you that our country does not propose to choose either of these alternatives. First, it will never surrender—it will always remain free. If the price of that freedom means—and it does—that we must have the ability to wage and *win* any kind of warfare the leaders of Communism may elect to start, then we will pay it gladly.

As you can see, we really have no choice when one of the absolute alternatives is freedom. This is the strong, pulsing heart of our nation and you can be sure that we will always stand with freedom.

This being so, what kind of war must we be prepared to wage and *WIN*? In considering this problem, we stand deep in the shadow of the mushroom cloud. We cannot—and should not—evade the impact of nuclear and thermonuclear weapons on all our military thinking.

There was a time when, in our bewilderment at their magnitude, we looked upon these weapons as ultimate. Our hazy and incomplete thinking led us to believe that these weapons outmoded all warfare as we knew it. But as always, events moved

across the stage which clarified our thinking. We saw war in which nuclear weapons played no part—civil war in Greece, Communist aggression in Korea—in Vietnam; Red infiltration of Malaya, Communist brutality in Hungary. These weapons have been, and will be, of little use in solving the vastly complex problems of the Middle East.

There is a simple reason for this. In 1945 we alone had the secret of practical nuclear weapons. Now, 12 years later, both the Free and the Communist worlds know that secret—and it is a secret no longer. Both sides now know that the atomic exchange—the thermonuclear holocaust—may well spell the end of civilization as we know it. It would precipitate a war in which there would be no victors—only survivors. It would defeat the aims of even such warped minds as the leaders of international Communism.

All of this means that, as the capacity for total destruction has increased on both sides, the likelihood of this total—absolute—war has decreased. It has decreased to a point where it is not likely to occur except as an act of desperation on the part of frantic men.

Where does this leave us? This much seems clear. I believe we can settle our differences peaceably or by the application of less than total force. It does not seem reasonable to suppose that in my lifetime or yours the world will progress to the point where force or threat of force will no longer be a tool of diplomacy. Thus we must be prepared to wage and win lesser wars.

I hope you do not misunderstand me. I do not say that the threat of all-out nuclear war has passed. The danger is clear and present. But it is held to manageable dimensions by our retaliatory force. This is the force



which makes it possible for us, if attacked, to wage and win this total war. As long as we maintain this force—as we certainly must—the likelihood of it being used is small indeed.

My point is a simple one—I think that war, if it comes, will be a limited war. Atomic weapons may or may not be used. But I do not expect to see total war—nor do I expect you to see it.

If, then, limited war is the most likely possibility, what kind of force do we need to wage and win such wars?

In my judgment, a force for limited war must be *in being*. It must be fully trained and ready for combat. In other words, it must be ready to fight without reorganization or augmentation in either personnel or material.

The force must be able to get to the scene of the conflict quickly. Since it is not likely to be deployed on the scene of action when the crisis occurs, it must be able to move quickly. This means it must have strategic mobility. I am frequently asked "How do you keep a limited war limited?" One of the best ways I know is to get adequate forces to the scene before the conflict becomes unlimited.

This means that our force for limited war must be a "ready force." Readiness is made of many elements—personnel, training, equipment, supplies, state of mind, etc. There are others, but I have come to believe that mental readiness is perhaps the most important. My concept of mental readiness is well illustrated by the experience of the 1st Provisional Marine Brigade which we hurriedly sent to Korea in early June of 1950. As with any provisional outfit, there were a great many personnel changes right up to the sailing hour. Generally in this situation one or two men will for various reasons miss the ship. This time the move was so fast

that an accurate count was impossible until the ships were at sea. When the final count was in, it was *plus 12*. That is mental readiness!

I am sure it will come as no surprise when I now tell you the Marine Corps provides forces which meet the criteria for limited war. Our combat elements are our Fleet Marine Forces. They are so named because they are assigned to the two major fleets—Atlantic and Pacific—of the U.S. Navy. As such, they form one of the essential elements of the "balanced fleet." In a truly "balanced fleet" the commander has under his control the tools he needs to control the seas in time of war. This means that he can wage war on the surface, the air space above and the depths below the surface. It further means that he can project seapower onto the enemy shore. It is in this projection that the Fleet Marine Forces play their part. They are air/ground teams—combat divisions and supporting air wings.

We have three of these air/ground teams giving us a total of three combat divisions and three aircraft wings. One—2nd Marine Division and 2nd Marine Aircraft Wing—is not too far from here. It is based in North Carolina and is assigned operationally to the Atlantic Fleet. One increment is afloat with the Sixth Fleet in the Mediterranean. I might say that it was comforting to all of us to know that these Marines were there during the recent Middle East crisis. . . .

We have two of these integrated division/wing teams assigned to the Pacific Fleet. One Division and one Wing are based on the West Coast and the others are spaced across the Pacific. Two-thirds of the last team are in the Japan-Okinawa area and one-third is in Hawaii.

These combat elements of the Marine Corps are dispersed for war—any kind of war. The elements on the East Coast can move to the Mediter-

anean or elsewhere in the Europe-Africa theater on a moment's notice. They can move by air or surface shipping. While they are not completely air transportable, the major increments of their combat elements can move by air if required. The principal point is that they are ready to go—*now*. I can say with full confidence that these troops will be ready to load as soon as transportation is made available—whether it be ships or planes. What is perhaps more important—when they get to whatever destination is dictated by our national interest, they will be ready for combat.

This same thing is true of the other elements of our Fleet Marine Forces. In the far Pacific, our Marines in the division and wing are ready to move out—they need only the orders and the transportation. They can move to a trouble spot if it starts before they get there, to keep a limited war limited.

Because these troops are particularly skilled in amphibious warfare, I would not like you to suppose that we anticipate another Guadalcanal, Tarawa, Iwo Jima, or even Inchon. We are well aware of the atomic facts of life and are prepared to deal with them.

It has been widely said that nuclear weapons have made amphibious operations impossible. This is not true. These weapons have only made larger concentrations untenable. Facing this fact, we have devised, in conjunction with the Navy, a doctrine for a *modern* amphibious operation—one that offers a reasonable chance for success against an enemy armed with atomic weapons.

You may well ask—why have an amphibious capability in this "new" era? It is well to remember that at the outset of any war, the enemy will have the initiative. He will choose

(continued on page 90)



## COUNSELING SERVICE

[continued from page 47]

helped to make it a reality.

The receptionist concept is a marked departure from the "Pull up the ladder, I'm aboard" school of thought. Since the Center was established, more than 175 families found it easier to get started at a new duty station. "It's mainly a morale thing," explained First Lieutenant E. F. Healy, its OinC.

"The typical NCO reporting in," said the lieutenant, "usually parks outside in back. He doesn't think he can get in. Actually, there is always someone on duty in here, ready to help him.

"And since last November," Lt. Healy added, "every Marine whose name appears on a HQMC Special

Order, being transferred to us, receives a letter explaining something about the station and, if possible, the job to which he'll be assigned."

Despite the obvious effect that their work has in regard to re-enlistments, the distaffers flinch at the mention of the word. Mrs. Stocks and the other members firmly deny that they are part of a re-enlistment program. However, their office is located below a sign that reads "Re-enlistment Building," and partly as a result of their work, admitted Capt. Jenkins, the station's re-enlistment rate has moved up to a whopping 34 percent.

Wing Sergeant Major J. S. Gardner, has noted the effects of the group's work. "These wives certainly take a vital interest in the Marine Corps," he said. "I think the Marine Corps finally recognizes wives, and I'm for it. If we continue to move in this direction—

there'll be no recruiting problem 10 years from now."

Said Major General Munn: "This is an entirely voluntary idea. I didn't think of it. And if I had—I wouldn't have dared suggest it.

"What I like about it," the general continued, "is that it helps re-enlistments. The wives realize that they have a responsibility. I'd like to see the idea take roots."

Apparently it has. Parris Island has already asked for more details about the organization, and groups from the NAAS, Edenton, and NAAF, New River, have also inquired about the work of the CWCS.

"It's a far cry," summed up Technical Sergeant Bill O'Neal, "from what it used to be. Wives used to hound the hell out of their husbands to get out of the service. Now they're really sold on the Corps . . ." **END**

## SOUND OFF

[continued from page 14]

### MEDAL QUESTION

Dear Sir:

While reading the December *Leather-*

neck, I saw an article regarding the Navy Occupation Service Medal.

Well, I served with the 3d Battalion, Seventh Marines, First Marine Division, from January 1, 1952, to January 16, 1953. I would like to know if I rate this Medal and so would some of my old buddies.

A. R. Perez  
343 Plum St.,

San Antonio, Texas

● *Decorations and Medals Branch, HQMC, tells us that "The First Marine Division, Reinforced, is authorized the Korean Service Medal for service in Japan and Korea during the period June 27, 1950, to July 27, 1954, and NOT the Navy Occupation Service Medal. No two medals can be given for the same service."*—Ed.

### MAPLE LEAF MARINE

Dear Sir:

I'm a Canadian citizen presently serving a four-year tour in the Marine Corps. I have a visa which expires six months after the termination of my present enlistment.

My problem: At the end of this enlistment would I be permitted to sign an active Reserve contract for a period of four or five years if my visa were renewed? Or is it true that as a Canadian citizen I would not be permitted to enlist in the Reserve program under any circumstances?

Pfc Jack R. Benner  
H&MS-16, MAG-16,  
First Marine Air Wing, FMF,  
c/o FPO, San Francisco, Calif.

● *Division of Reserve, HQMC, says that you may enlist in the Marine Corps Reserve under the same conditions as you enlisted in the Regular Marine Corps.*—Ed.

**END**



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### ANSWERS TO CORPS QUIZ ON PAGE 4

1. (c); 2. (a); 3. (a); 4. (a);  
5. (b); 6. (c); 7. (b); 8. (b);  
9. (b); 10. (c).

# BULLETIN BOARD

BULLETIN BOARD is Leatherneck's interpretation of information released by Headquarters Marine Corps and other sources. Items on these pages are not to be considered official.

## War Orphans Education Act

**PUBLIC LAW 634**, passed last year by the 84th Congress, established a program of financial aid for the education of young men and women whose parents, World War I, World War II or Korean veterans, died of injuries or diseases resulting from their military service.

The purpose of the War Orphans Education Act,

as it is known, is to give these young people an opportunity to get the education they otherwise might have missed.

The Act provides benefits similar to the educational benefits of the GI Bill. Details of the Act are set forth by the Veterans Administration are contained in the questions and answers below.

### Eligibility

**Q**—Under what conditions must the veteran's death have occurred, in order for his son or daughter to be eligible for schooling?

**A**—The veteran must have died of a disease or injury incurred or aggravated in line of duty in active military service. If death occurred after military service, the veteran must have been discharged under other-than-dishonorable conditions.

**Q**—How old must the deceased veterans' children be to receive educational benefits?

**A**—Generally they must be between 18 and 23 years of age.

**Q**—Is it possible for a person to start school before age 18?

**A**—Yes, if he has quit or graduated from high school, is above the age of compulsory school attendance in his State, and VA finds it would be in his best interest to commence training before he reaches age 18.

**Q**—What are the conditions under which schooling may continue beyond age 23?

**A**—There are three: (1) if the person had passed his 18th birthday (but not his 23d) when the law went in effect; (2) if he was eligible for schooling, but served in the armed forces before age 23; (3) if the veteran-parent dies after his son or daughter is 18 but not yet 23.

**Q**—In those cases, how far beyond age 23 can the young man or woman attend school?

**A**—Under (1) above, to 29 June 1961. Under (2) above, to five years from the date of his discharge. Under (3) above, to five years from the death of his parent. In no event may schooling extend beyond his 31st birthday.

**Q**—Can a person receive schooling under the program while he is in the armed forces?

**A**—He cannot. Further, to be eligible after military service, he must have received a discharge under the other-than-dishonorable conditions.

### Length of Training

**Q**—How much schooling may an eligible young man or woman receive?

**A**—Up to 36 months—or the equivalent of 36 months if enrolled in part-time schooling.

**Q**—If the eligible person is a veteran will he be entitled to 36 months of schooling if he also had training under the Korean GI Bill or Public Law 894 (for the disabled)?

**A**—No. His entitlement to schooling under the War Orphans' Education Program will be reduced by the amount of training received under the Korean GI Bill or Public Law 894.

### Kind of Training

**Q**—What is the nature of training that a young man or woman may receive?

**A**—It must be a "program of education." This means any curriculum or any combination of school subjects, generally accepted as necessary to reach a specified goal.

**Q**—What type of goal must it be?

**A**—An educational goal, such as a college degree; or a professional goal, such as law or medicine; or vocational goal, such as bookkeeper or machinist.

**Q**—May a person take courses frequently pursued for a vocational or recreational purpose?

**A**—Only if he submits justification to VA that the course will be a bona fide use in his present or contemplated business or occupation.

**Q**—Are there any courses not allowed?

**A**—Courses in bartending, dancing and personality developments are prohibited by law. Also flight training is prohibited, unless it's part of a standard college course for which credit is given toward a degree.

**Q**—Are there any other types of training not permitted?

**A**—The law does not permit on-the-job training, on-the-farm training, correspondence school training, training given by

radio or television, and training in foreign countries.

### Place of Training

**Q**—Where may a young man or woman take training?

**A**—In public or private secondary schools, vocational schools, business schools, junior colleges, teachers' colleges, normal schools, professional schools, scientific or technical schools, colleges and universities, or other schools that furnish education at the secondary school level or above.

**Q**—May a young man or woman take his or her regular high school education under the program?

**A**—No. The law prohibits it.

**Q**—Then under what conditions may a person enroll in a course offered by a school below the college level?

**A**—He must have completed or quit his regular high school education. And the below-college course he wants must be specialized vocational training that will fit him for a vocational goal.

**Q**—Must the student's course be approved by a State Approving Agency?

**A**—Yes. Any course that's approved for veterans under the Korean GI Bill will be considered approved. Of course, it must be of the type that can be taken under this program.

### Applying for Training

**Q**—What's the first step in applying for schooling under the program?

**A**—The parent or guardian of the young man or woman must file an application with VA. If VA finds that basic eligibility requirements are met, the application will be approved provisionally.

**Q**—What if the man or woman is of legal age?

**A**—If he has no known legal disability, he can act for himself. His parent or guardian won't enter into the picture.

TURN PAGE

## BULLETIN BOARD (cont.)

**Q**—Assuming that VA has provisionally approved the application, what is the next step?

**A**—Next, the young man or woman, preferably accompanied by parent or guardian, will be furnished VA educational or vocational counseling. Purpose of counseling is to help in the selection of a goal, and in the development of a program of education leading to the goal.

**Q**—Does the parent or guardian have anything further to do?

**A**—Yes. He must prepare an educational plan for the young man or woman. This plan must show the selected goal, the program of education, the school or schools the student plans to attend, and an estimate of how much money tuition and fees will add up to. This plan, signed by the parent or guardian, becomes part of the application.

**Q**—What step comes next?

**A**—Next, VA will approve the application, if everything is in order. With this, the young man or woman is ready to begin school.

### Monthly Rates

**Q**—How much money will be paid to the parent or guardian in behalf of the young man or woman in school under the program?

**A**—\$110 a month, if in school full-time; \$80 a month, if three-quarters time, and \$50 a month, if half-time.

**Q**—What is the monthly rate for so-called "co-op" courses?

**A**—The rate for "co-op" courses—alternating classroom study and related experience on the job—is \$90 a month. This type of training may not be taken part-time.

**Q**—Is schooling allowed on less than half-time basis?

**A**—No payments may be made if students are attending school less than half-time.

**Q**—Who receives the monthly allowances—the student or his parent or guardian?

**A**—The parent or guardian.

**Q**—How are the allowances paid?

**A**—The monthly allowance is paid *after* the end of each month of school completed. But before VA can make a payment, it must receive a certification, signed both by the student and his school, stating he actually was in school during the month. Checks usually go out within 20 days after VA receives these certifications.

**Q**—In the case of a student aiming for a college degree, are there any conditions in which allowances may not be paid?

**A**—Allowances will not be paid if the student is not pursuing his course in accordance with the school's regular policies and in accordance with the law.

**Q**—Are there any conditions in which allowances will not be paid, if the student is taking a course that does not lead to a college degree?

**A**—In this case, allowances may not be paid for any absences in excess of 30

days in a 12-month period. Week ends and legal holidays do not count as absences.

**Q**—Will allowances be stopped if the student's progress or conduct are unsatisfactory?

**A**—Yes. They will be resumed again only if the VA finds that the cause of unsatisfactory progress or conduct has been removed and the course the student wants to take (whether the same one or a revised one) is in keeping with his aptitudes, interests and abilities.

### Full-Time and Part-Time Courses

**Q**—What is considered full-time and part-time training in trade and technical courses that require shop practice, such as courses in carpentry and machine shop?

**A**—Full-time is at least 30 hours a week with no more than 2½ hours of rest periods a week. Three-quarters time is between 22 and 30 hours a week with a two hour maximum of rest periods. Half-time is between 15 and 22 hours a week with 1¼ hours of rest periods.

**Q**—How about schools offering courses on a clock-hour basis, where theoretical or classroom instruction, as opposed to show work, predominates?

**A**—Full-time is a minimum of 25 hours a week; three-quarters time is between 18 and 25 hours a week; half-time is between 12 and 18 hours a week.

**Q**—What are the full-time and part-time requirements in an undergraduate course offered by a college or university on a semester-hour basis?

**A**—Full time, at least 14 semester hours; three-quarters time, between 10 and 14 semester hours; half-time, between 7 and 10 semester hours.

**Q**—How about college training at the graduate or advanced professional level?

**A**—The VA will accept the certificate of the school as to whether the student is taking full-time or part-time training, so long as he is a resident student.

### Changing A Program

**Q**—Are students allowed to change their program or education?

**A**—Yes. A student, with the concurrence of his parent or guardian, may change his program of study, provided the VA finds that the new course is suited to the student's aptitudes, interest and abilities, and if the student could not make a go of his original course because of misconduct or a lack of application, there is a reasonable likelihood that this time he will succeed.

**Q**—How about a second change?

**A**—A second change of program may be made in some instances, but no more than two changes are allowed.

### Special Restorative Training

**Q**—Is there any special help that can be given a young man or woman who is unable to pursue a program of education because of some physical or mental disability?

**A**—Yes. The law includes special restor-

ative training to help overcome the effect of disabilities handicapping young men and women in the pursuit of their schooling.

**Q**—What is the nature of special restorative training?

**A**—It may consist of training such as speech and voice correction, lip reading, Braille reading and writing, one-handed typewriting, personal adjustment training, or anything else of like nature that's needed.

**Q**—Who decides whether special restorative training is needed?

**A**—VA makes the determination. Where need for training exists, VA will prescribe a suitable course, tailored to the person.

**Q**—How much special restorative training may be given?

**A**—An amount of time determined by VA to be necessary to overcome or lessen the handicap of the disability to the extent that the young man or woman may pursue a program of education. But the special training may not exceed 36 months. Any Korean GI Bill or Public Law 894 training taken in the past will be deducted from the 36-month maximum.

**Q**—What is the monthly allowance for those taking this training?

**A**—\$110 a month.

**Q**—Some special restorative training is expensive. Is there any way that the monthly allowance may be increased?

**A**—Yes. If charges for tuition and fees are more than \$35 a month, the allowance may be increased accordingly, should the parent or guardian wish. For example, if tuition and fees come to \$45 a month, the allowance could be raised to \$120 a month.

**Q**—Would such excess payments reduce the length of time a student could train?

**A**—Yes. Entitlement would be reduced one day for each \$3.60 in excess of the basic monthly allowance.

**Q**—Must special restorative training be on a full-time basis only?

**A**—Yes. But VA will determine what full-time training is, with respect to the capacities of the individual.

### Duplicate Benefits

**Q**—If increased death compensation or pension payments, based on the death of a veteran parent, are being paid on behalf of a young man or woman, will those payments continue even though he's taking training under the educational program?

**A**—Such payments will not be affected by payment of educational allowances under this program, so long as the individual hasn't reached his 18th birthday. However, commencement of schooling under this program will be a bar to such compensation payments after his 18th birthday.

**Q**—If a student has any sort of scholarship paid for by the United States, such as one granted by the Atomic Energy Commission, may he also draw monthly allowances under this education program?

**A**—No. The monthly allowances could constitute a duplication of benefits paid from the Federal Treasury. Such duplication is not allowed.

END



## SALUTES

[continued from page 33]

visited by Company A was the American colony at Neuvitas.

The pacification of the island and the disarming of most rebel forces was completed before Army troops arrived to relieve some of the Marine detachments. In 1908, Sgt. Workman returned to Eighth and Eye, as NCO-in-Charge of recruit training.

When it came time for examinations to be given for commissions as Marine officers, four of the enlisted men at the Washington barracks were designated to take the tests. Three who did—and passed—were Joe Murray, Ernest Williams, who won the Medal of Honor during the occupation of the Dominican Republic, and Roy S. Geiger. The fourth candidate—Sgt. Workman—declined to take the test; he had already decided to enter the ministry.

His decision to pass up a chance at a commission was followed by the announcement that he was leaving the Corps at the end of his enlistment. Both items were disappointing news to Sergeant Major John Quick who had taken a liking to the younger Marine. They had become good friends and their conversations had often taken a decided father-to-son tone.

On the eighth of February, 1909, Sgt. Workman was honorably discharged from the Marine Corps. The Chaplain Corps had a candidate.

And the travel for which he had joined the Marines was not lacking when Chaplain Workman went on duty with the Navy. He served on nearly a dozen ships of the line, and alternated between sea duty and widespread shore stations for many years. Promotions hit a fabulous streak in 1923 when he went from lieutenant to lieutenant commander to commander in a few days. The rapid advance was the result of a long-needed adjustment in the chaplain field. It helped the chaplains financially, too. In those days, they had to supply their own vestments and religious articles—usually out of their own pockets.

Of course, that situation was remedied quite a number of years ago but Admiral Workman still chuckles at what happened 25 years ago when he was serving aboard the USS *Nevada*. He sent a dispatch through channels requesting an appropriation to purchase sacramental wine. Back came an official communique advising him to check the ship's sickbay and see if any had been confiscated from liberty parties trying to smuggle spirits aboard the ship!

The Chaplain Corps was at its greatest strength when Admiral Workman

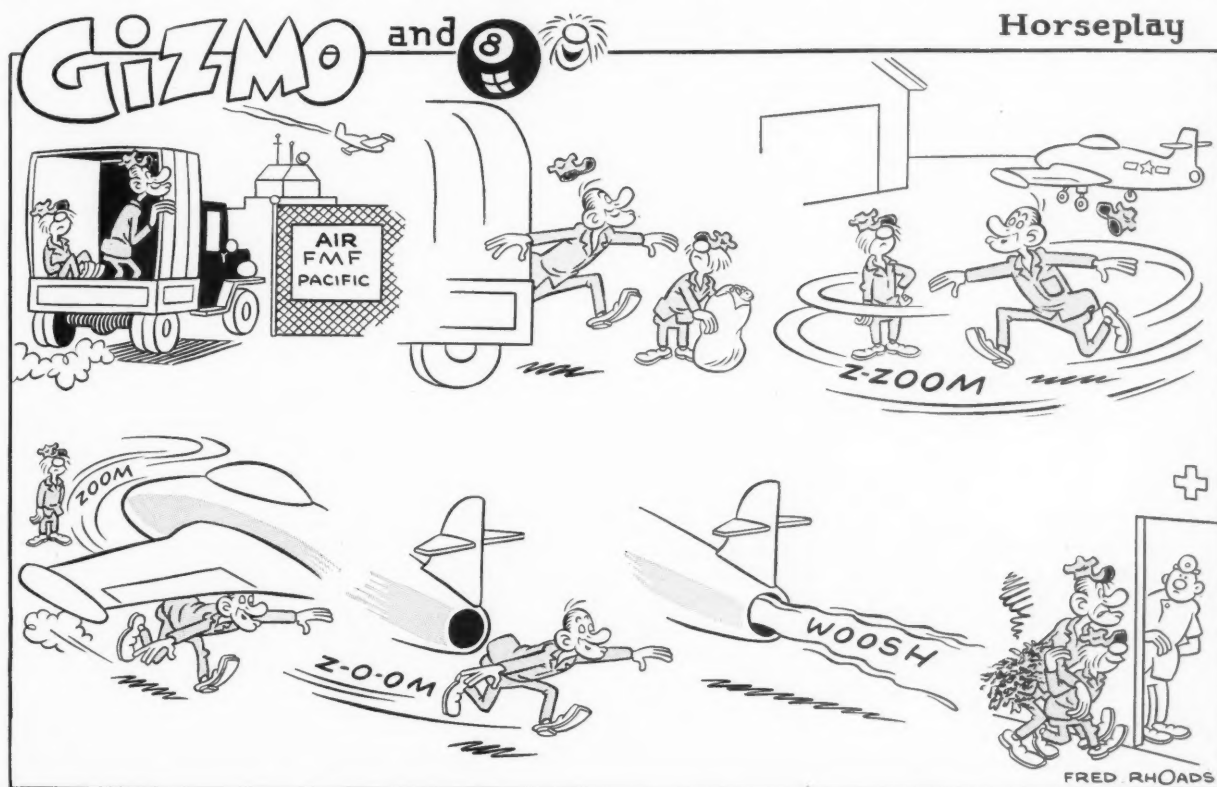
became its Chief in early 1945. He procured and trained chaplains enough to meet the needs of the Navy, Marine Corps and Coast Guard. It could have been an easy task but the admiral refused to lower the acceptance standards a man of the cloth had to meet for duty as a Navy chaplain. Those clergymen who did qualify were able to receive more thorough training at the chaplain's school at Williamsburg, Va., an institution established at Admiral Workman's recommendation.

The admiral retired from active duty in May, 1947, after a combined total of 36 years Navy and Marine Corps service. Nowadays he keeps busy by assisting his fraternity—Sigma Chi—as spiritual advisor and scholarship counselor.

"Don't travel as much as I used to," the 72-year-old chaplain said. "But I still enjoy it."

Admiral and Mrs. Workman have settled in a modest, comfortable and attractive home on a hillside at La Jolla, Calif., where the chaplain also enjoys spending a little time each day working in a well-kept garden. It is possible that during those moments of peaceful puttering, he recalls, ironically, that the sergeant who left the Corps because he believed there was a greater need for ministers, never served with the Marines in his 32 years as a chaplain.

END



## BOONDOCKERS

[continued from page 51]

understand you are Bonner's best friend. You were in boot camp together. Correct?"

"It was correct. I think of him as my best friend, sir, but lately, he scares me."

"Precisely," the general said. "And I will add, he scares all of us. Frankly, we're at a loss how to handle the situation. It wouldn't be enough to bring the man, or to simply issue him a new pair of field-shoes. That would be too simple and it wouldn't solve the basic problem, which is, several hundred men have seen Bonner fly. They would remain convinced that Bonner could fly. Eventually the word would spread. It's not good publicity."

A colonel spoke up. "If Washington hears about this it would mean undoubtedly a section-eight for an entire division."

"There is another consideration," the general went on, after a silencing glare. "If Bonner should fall into enemy hands and should somehow the enemy discover the secret of his flying boondockers and be able to mass manufacture them for their own . . ." The general shook his head dizzily. "This conversation totters reason. To think after forty years in the Corps I wind up talking like a comic strip . . ."

"Sir," I said carefully, "I think I might have a plan. I've been thinking about this for some time."

"We'll listen to anything, Private. That's why we sent for you. To further ignore this business is cowardly and impractical."

I explained what I'd been tossing around in my mind and concluded with, "It seems to me, sir, it's the only answer. We'll be able to discredit Pri-

vate Bonner completely and, in time, I think everyone will convince themselves the whole thing was a bad dream."

The general thought deeply for a few moments then a slow smile crossed his face. He offered me a cigarette and even lit it. His fingers were trembling with excitement. "My boy," he said warmly, "I'll try anything to get back to some simple problem, such as running the war. If it comes off, I think I can promise you a stripe."

"Thank you, sir," I said gratefully. "But there will be reward enough in bringing this yardbird back to earth."

\* \* \*

At 0900 the following afternoon, the stage was set.

Just about all hands attended the band concert on the fantail, for word had been passed Andy Bonner would put on an exhibition immediately following. The word said further, the demonstration had the approval of the War Department and, if successful, Andy would be flown back to the States to be photographed with the president and to pose for recruiting posters.

I am the one who passed the word.

Andy was excited at his big opportunity. All during the concert he tied and untied his shoe laces, mopped nervous perspiration from his brow and asked me questions. "You're sure this has all been okayed? You're not just trying to get me brigged?"

"Take it easy, champ," I said, patting him on the shoulder. "Now, remember, start off with something easy, like a running jump from aft to the bow, clearing the stack en route."

"Why not start with something tough, like coming down on the main turret of that cruiser over there," Andy complained.

The cruiser was a full two miles to port.

"No," I said firmly, "you save that for the encore."

Andy leaned down and patted his boondockers. "Do your stuff for the people, babies."

When the concert ended, the audience took a deep breath and turned to Andy. It was sickening, the way he waved, bowed and smiled. And when he said, "A little fanfare, conductor, when I leave the deck," I was almost glad to be responsible for what would happen. From a nice, shy mountain boy, Andy Bonner had changed into a hammy, third-rate vaudeville character.

I stepped in front of him and said loudly, "Okay, people, Private Andrew Bonner is ready to fly for you. He would like you to keep in mind that seeing is believing and after this demonstration I'm sure you will agree. From a running start of only three feet, Private Bonner will fly from one end of this ship to the other, clearing stack and superstructure. Are you ready, Andy?"

"Ready," he replied dramatically, jiggling up and down and flexing his arms.

"Go!"

Andy took three, short running steps and threw himself into the air, arms outstretched, head thrown back, and his spine arched for flight. His form was impressive enough but unfortunately his movement was forward instead of up. He landed on the deck four feet away with a jarring *WHANG* of bone against steel. His body skidded another four feet and with a lesser *whang* was stopped by the bulkhead.

The men heaved a vast, relieved sigh and unaccountably began to cheer.

"Another slight concussion," Lt. Farley told me an hour later. "But he'll be all right. I don't think he suspects you switched his boondockers while he slept last night."

"Good," I sighed. "I was afraid he'd really been hurt."

The lieutenant looked over his shoulder cautiously and said, "Eh, the general is a little concerned about the original boondockers. You disposed of them?"

"At the bottom of the ocean," I said, with a grin. "Lashed securely to four, empty 40-mm. shell casings."

"Well done, Private. I'm passing that on from the general."

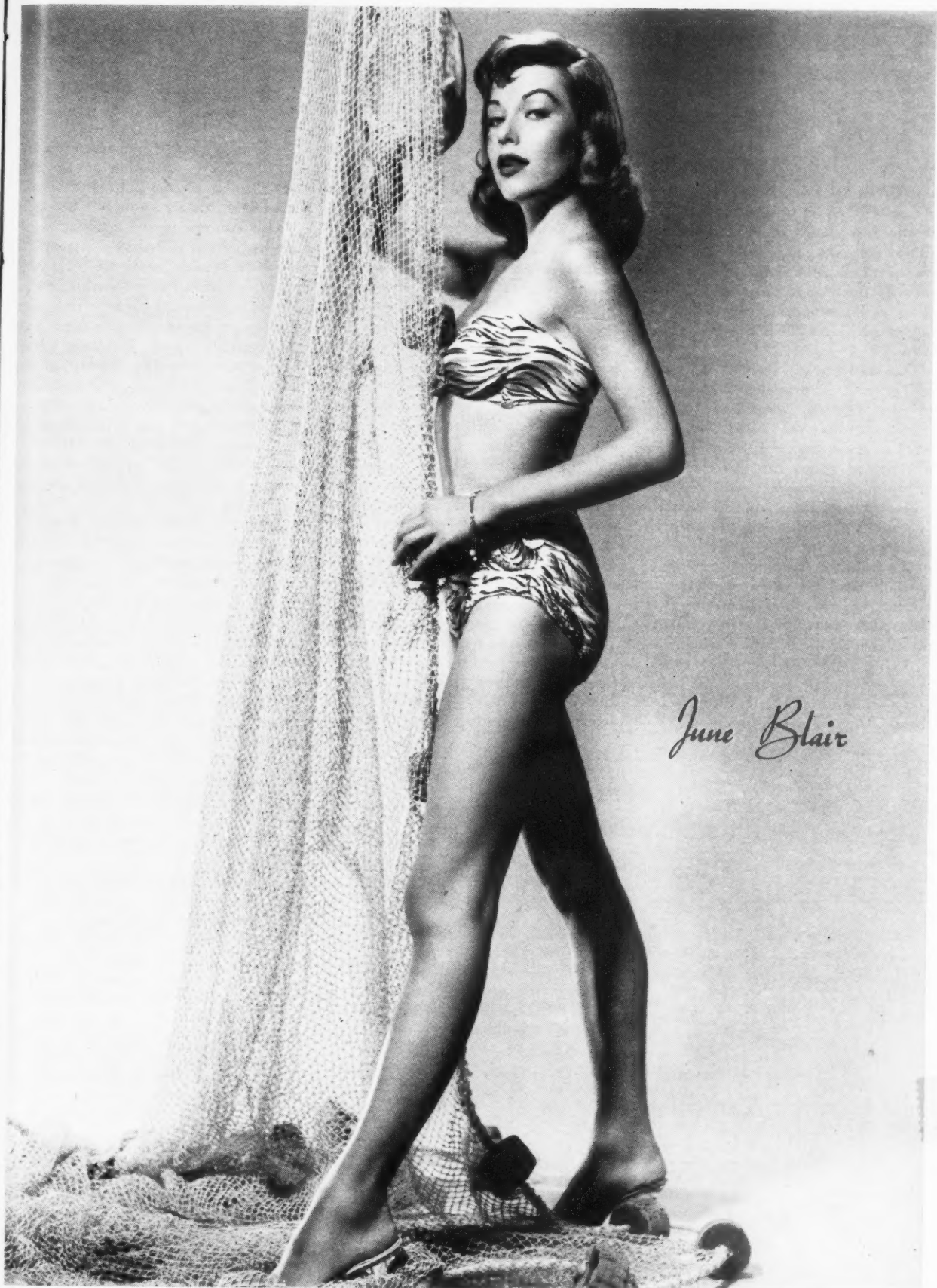
"Thank you, sir. I think Andy will be glad to forget all about it by the time the guys get off his back."

I went below, sat on my bunk, lit a cigarette and stared nervously at my seabag. They're three sizes too big for me, I thought, but someday when the war is over . . .

That was years ago and I haven't worked up the nerve yet. But I have a hunch, a strong hunch, that one of these days, before I get too old . . . **END**



Leatherneck Magazine



*June Blair*



## COMMANDANT'S ADDRESS

[continued from page 83]

the time and place to start the fight. This is so because our country does not start wars—it finishes them! One of the best means of seizing the initiative is the amphibious assault. With it we can seize a vital area in the enemy's homeland, turn his flank or strike at his support areas. Then we can make him turn and fight on our terms.

Our doctrine for modern amphibious operations provides for the integrated Marine air/ground leading force to exploit the speed and flexibility of the transport helicopter. This will provide both the dispersal and the reconcentration of striking power necessary for success in the landing operation—regardless of the enemy's atomic capability.

We will use amphibious shipping specially designed to transport troops, aircraft, helicopters and equipment to the objective area at speeds comparable to that of the fleet aircraft carrier.

As we begin our approach to the area—still many hundreds of miles away—long-range carrier aircraft and theater air units will scour the ob-

jective area with atomic weapons. Primary targets will be airfields, missile launching sites and troop concentrations. Beach defenses as such, will be low on the priority list since we are going over or around the beaches initially.

When we approach within 100 miles the assault begins. The Marines, instead of climbing down ladders to landing craft, step into helicopters on the decks of special carriers dispersed at sea. They move ashore at 100 knots or more rather than the 4 knots of the World War II landing craft. Tides, surf and beach defenses are no longer of over-riding concern.

The helicopters move in across the beaches and by-pass such enemy positions as remain. Their objective may be an airfield, a critical road junction, or some commanding high ground. Once on the ground, they move and fight as Marines always have—but with modern weapons. Supporting air is constantly overhead. They fight in a dispersal formation where a single atomic weapon could cripple not more than one combat grouping. They have no "front lines" as such—they fight wherever the enemy is. They get the essentials for battle—ammunition, food, water and medical aid by helicopter. Eventually the beach is opened by attack, if necessary, from the rear. Heavy equipment and logistic support then comes in across

the beaches. As soon as landing fields of any sort are within our grasp, Marine Aircraft come in to be shore-based in the objective area. In time of war, these Marines are always moving—finding, fixing and destroying the enemy.

This is not easy—but neither is any other military operation in our experience. It can be done and we are convinced that we know how to do it.

This concept is not necessarily dependent on the use of atomic weapons. It can be accomplished, we believe, in either a nuclear or non-nuclear war. We operate on the premise that even if a war is opened with so-called "conventional" weapons, we must always be prepared for the enemy to use atomic weapons at any time and without warning.

In the overall, this is a design for the future. When we have both the helicopters or the specially designed ships in sufficient numbers we can carry out such an operation in the manner in which I have described. While our current capability is limited by our equipment we are within measurable distance of our goal. We can accomplish part of it now.

The experience of the Marine Corps in 181 years, 10 wars and 200 battles has taught us many things. One of the foremost of these is that there comes a time in every campaign when we must close with the enemy to defeat him. The absolute and final element in this is the man on the scene with his individual weapon and a will to fight. This is why our efforts are devoted to the support of this man. In our case, he is the Marine rifleman.

And now this last word . . .

I am grateful for your indulgence in hearing me at this length on my favorite subject—the U. S. Marine Corps . . . I have tried to place the Marine Corps in perspective. We are few in number but we are dedicated to our mission and our place in the scheme of our national defense. We do not believe that we alone hold the key to this nation's security but we do think we are an essential element of that security. We exist in response to a need of this nation and as long as that need exists we will be here. I do not believe that the time will soon come when this nation does not need men who stand ready to fight in its defense. And if a Marine has any merit, it must first be said that he is always ready to fight. . . . **END**



"Relax Lad! Relax!"

Leatherneck Magazine

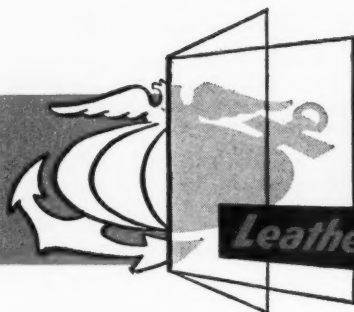
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# Gyrene Gyngles

## High Command

He looked so handsome, so composed,  
In his uniform of blue,  
As gaily he went off to sea  
To a life completely new.

My heart ached with merciless pain;  
As tears began to flow  
I uttered a silent prayer:  
"Lord, why is it so?"

"Dear Madam, We deeply regret . . ."  
Was how the letter began—  
There was small consolation in  
"He died an honored man."

They bore him home to rest,  
With many, many others,  
Back to their loved homeland  
And waiting, lonely mothers.

Humbly we bow to the will  
Of Him on high,  
Praying that the pangs of sorrow  
Lessen as time goes by.

Mrs. Evelyn Ford

## The Marine's Prayer

In the deepening twilight of evening,  
By a lonely moss-covered grave,  
A young Marine stands and remembers,  
The price that his best buddy gave,  
Bunker Hill, Jane Russell Hill and Chosin,  
And fields that were rice, now mud,  
Trampled and ruined by Red soldiers'  
boots,  
Lay drenched still with American blood.

He remembers the nights so cold still,  
The frost-bitten toes and hands,  
Recalling all this, tears fill his war-weary  
eyes,

As over this revered grave he stands,  
He is not ashamed of the tears that fall,  
Marines are human too,  
And as he looks toward the darkening west,  
He whispers this prayer soft and true.

"God, be good to the fighting Marine,  
When he deserves it, give a pat on the  
back,

Steady the hand that holds his rifle,  
Bless him while asleep in his rack,  
Whether living or dead, please bless them  
all,

Tell this also, dear God, to his mother,  
Because," he whispered, with eyes cast  
down,

"This boy resting here—is my brother."

Mary Rose McGonagle

## Every Time

T'was the day before payday  
And all through the Corps,  
No man was on liberty  
And every man swore,  
That this miserable thing,  
Would happen no more.

The barracks were full,  
The slop chute closed,  
Every man was squaring away,  
For when liberty call goes  
Every one knows  
That gear can wait for one day.

When pay call has gone,  
And working hours ended,  
The buses are full to the hilt,  
Scrubbed up Marines,  
Are on their way  
To have their bi-monthly tilt.

A week goes by,  
And some heave a sigh  
For the money they have already spent.  
While the more squared away  
Heave a sigh of their own,  
For the cigarettes they've already lent.  
T'was the day before payday  
And all through the Corps . . .

Pfc James E. Little

## Gone For A While

The Summer had gone and so had he—  
I recall his last few words to me;  
"Sis, I'll be gone away for a while—  
Please send me off with a tear and a smile."

I did just that, for then I knew  
It was something he felt he had to do.  
And when he returned, with him he  
brought,  
The part of himself which he had sought.

The careless walk took on a new stride—  
One of assurance yet unassuming pride.  
His greens to fullest perfection he wore;  
Showing greatest respect for the U.S.  
Marine Corps.

Behind him he's left many a mistake;  
But only by these did he gain "what it  
takes."  
Being deeply religious with him is a must,  
Never once forgetting in whom he must  
trust.

So from the high school boy to the proud  
Marine,  
Was quite a change, by what I've seen.  
For being one of them is not simple by  
far—

It takes all of the best, 'cause that's just  
what they are!

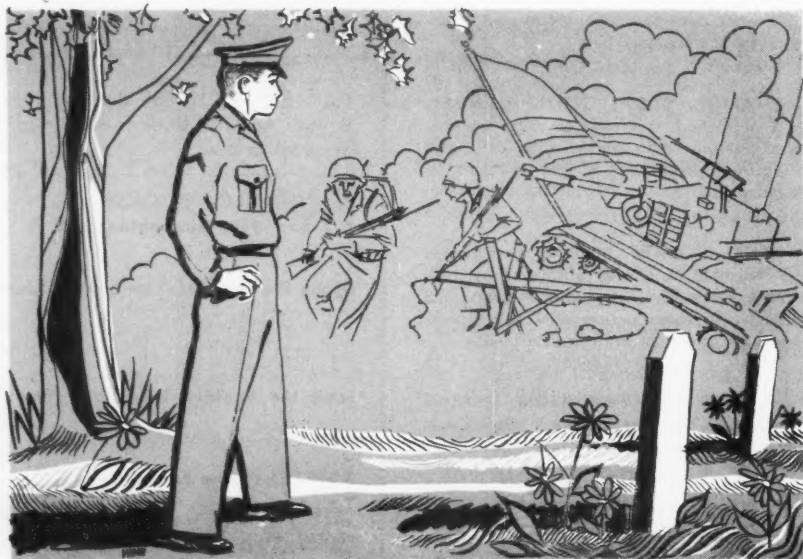
Esther J. Romanek

## Sage Advice

Here's Sage advice  
On cards and dice  
And this is not a joke;  
Most guys who play  
On each payday  
Will spend two weeks flat broke.

For it's a fact  
The guys with "jack"  
Might play for fun a bit;  
But as a rule  
They're no one's fool,  
'Cause they know when to quit.

TSgt. Joe Sage  
END





**M**OST Marine Corps installations are located near "proved" fishing grounds, and as a recreational sport, angling has taken a sharp rise in importance. Ten to 15 years ago, Corps Special Services stockrooms had little or no fishing equipment. Today, this gear is one of the major check-out items.

In a few cases, Marine fly-fishermen rank among the pros. To others, it's an enjoyable pastime whether the fishing venture proves successful or not. In each case, however, it's a number-one conversational bit and hobby.

The following information on fly fishing is directed to the "novice" with a strong hope that the Marine pros (within shouting distance) agree in principal to our methods, examples and types of "bait."

Flies, made of feathers, fur, silk or cork, are an effective bait for most varieties of fresh and salt water fish. They are designed to resemble something a fish might find palatable.

For many years artificial fly casting was mainly a fresh water fisherman's technique. Recently, however, these artificial lures have been used successfully in salt water. The fresh water fly, adapted for use in salt water, attracts bonefish, African pompano, tarpon and snook, as well as many other salt water game fish.

In fresh water fishing, either the dry or wet fly used to angle for trout, is a real fish-getter—under the proper conditions. Dry flies are intended to float on the surface of the water, while wet flies sink beneath the surface. Favorites of ours in the "dry" field include, fan-wings, bi-visibles, upright wings, all-hackles, floating bug types, powder puffs, spiders, reverse hackles and gyro flies. Wet flies include streamers, buck-tails, nymphs, creepers, spinner-flies, quill lures, fly and spinner combinations, and many of the common single wing flies. To these may be added a host of other small artificial lures which are border-line wet lures.

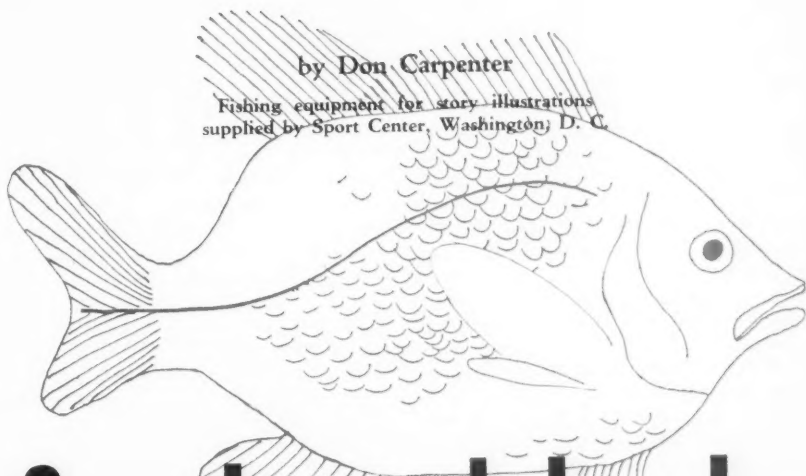
Usually, dry flies are fished upstream against the current and wet flies downstream or across the current. The same applies to fishing in salt water, where the fisherman has a tidal flow to carry his lure to the fish. All game fish, at rest, face upstream toward the current.

The variety of lures and flies a fisherman can use are myriad, but most true sportsmen have just a few favorites they prefer. It has been said that one kind of bait is as good as another on the days when the fish are not biting. Each section of this hemisphere has a group of favorite lures; each foreign country visited has its "sure-fire" choice. If you're angling in unfamiliar

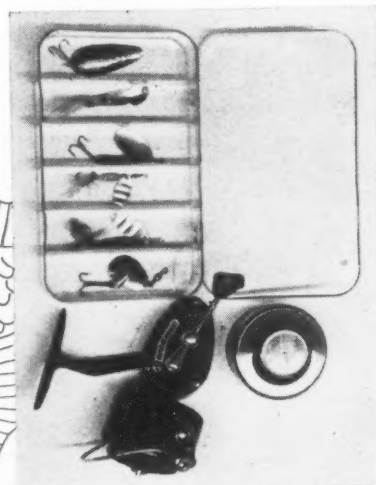
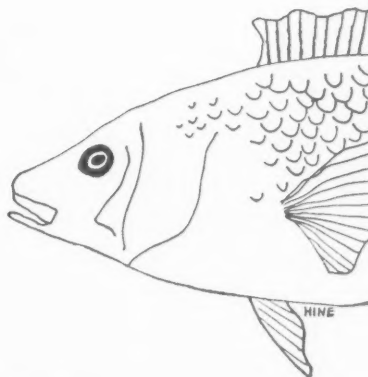
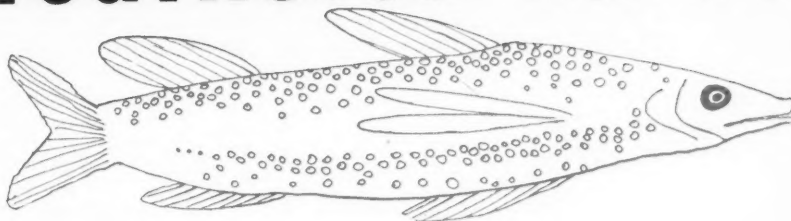
**TURN PAGE**

by Don Carpenter

Fishing equipment for story illustrations supplied by Sport Center, Washington, D. C.



# feathered barbs



The "Mitchell Reel," spoons and spinners assure "action"



## BARBS (cont.)

waters, check the baits used by the experienced fishermen around you.

Before buying a selection of flies, the tyro should choose a "balanced" fly or spinning rod capable of proper action for the type of casting planned. The weight of the reel and line, and its position on the rod, are important factors in determining the balance point. Balance is important because it reduces the amount of work in casting and adds to the distance and accuracy of your casts.

Fly-rod action parallels the type of wet, dry and bass-bug rod used. Most flexible of the three is the wet-fly action rod which directs a sinking fly with or against the current. Action of the dry-fly rod is a bit harder and its job is to aid the angler in offering a floating artificial fly which will alight gently on the surface of the water. Most powerful and stiffest is the bass-bug action, used for the larger, bug-weight artificials. The stiff fly rods for salmon fishing are in a separate cate-

gory. Rod weights, without reels, customarily run from three to six ounces and measure between seven to nine feet in length.

Other basic equipment for the fly-caster includes rubber hip boots or full length waders which come up to the arm pits. Boots or waders for use in mossy, slippery streams, should have felt soles. Occasionally it is necessary to attach special cleats for surer footing. A good fishing coat or vest, with many pockets to hold tackle, is an asset. A landing net is needed if very light tackle or small barbed flies are used. And don't forget that old "lucky" hat, the one only an understanding wife would permit around the house. Most anglers carry their favorite lures attached to the hatband.

One of the most popular lures today, used in fresh or salt water, is the streamer fly which resembles a minnow. With this lure the fisherman uses a nine-foot rod, well balanced with a "soft" action for wet flies. Attached to the rod is a single action reel full of "torpedo head" line. A seven-foot tapered nylon leader is attached to the

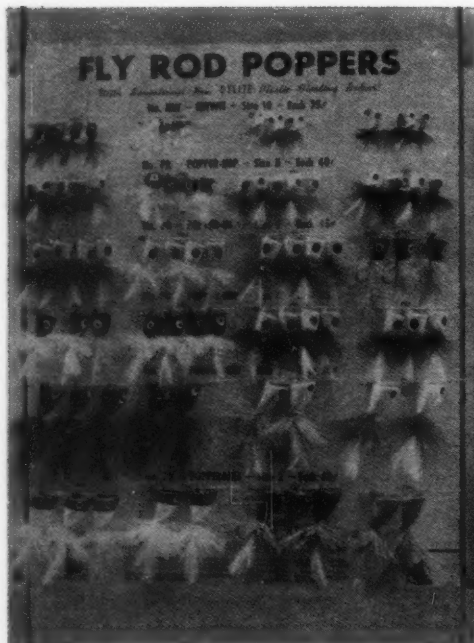
end of the line. To the end of the leader, the angler ties a "Mickey Finn" or other popular streamer fly.

He's ready for business and wades out carefully to a point in the stream where he can reach the best places and yet keep his back cast from snagging in the trees and brush along the river bank. His plan is to fish downstream with the current so that he will not waste time with unnecessary casting. On his right, near the far bank, a patch of dark water indicates a deep hole.

The "Mickey" is best fished with a darting motion representing a minnow. This motion is achieved by raising the rod tip with the wrist in small jerks. This is particularly important when the fly has gone downstream as far as the line will permit. Most strikes occur at this distant point because fish follow the bait's rapid progress in the current without striking; when it thinks the lure is trying to get away, it strikes viciously.

If there is no activity in the middle of the stream or in the deep hole under the bank, the angler casts toward the rocks lying in the current, allowing his

## Gyros, Hackles and Poppers are real fish getters when



Noise baits, such as the Imp and Nitwit, should be tried when angling for bass



Fish become less suspicious when the right amount of movement is given to the lure. Good wrist action on the rod is the solution

lure to pass close to these feeding places. Or he may cast to the lower end of the ripples, hoping to snag a rainbow trout which might be picking up floating feed. He keeps casting until he has covered all the best places around him before moving downstream. Generally, when one trout is caught in a good feeding place, another will take its place within a few hours. They instinctively know good areas to get food and will not allow other fish to move in on their territory.

When the fisherman does get a strike or "touch," he raises his rod tip quickly, setting the hook. The fight is on.

When hooked, any rainbow trout and salmon head downstream in an effort to tear the barb on the fast run. If the downstream run can't be stopped, the fisherman must follow the fish, or lose it. The ideal way to control a fighting rainbow is to keep it upstream from the angler. Rainbows nearly always jump; when this occurs, there must be no slack in his line or the fish may throw the hook and escape. There is also the possibility that the quarry may swim into snags, under logs or

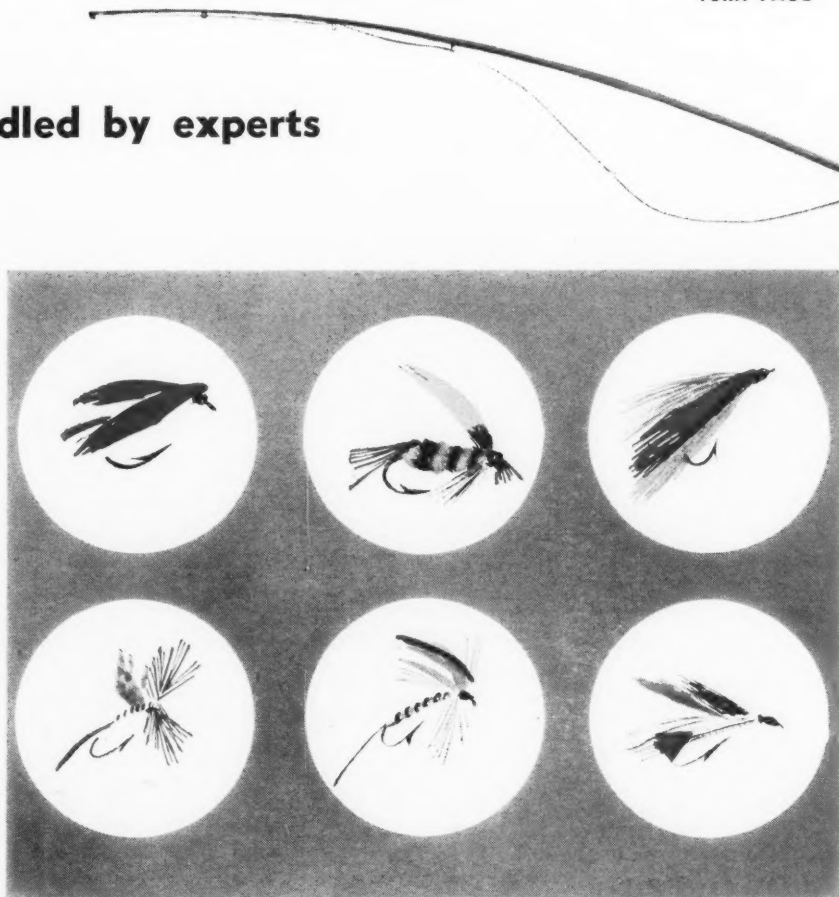
around rocks.

A steady pressure by the wrist on the rod butt, not to exceed the strength of the leader or line, eventually tires the fish and it may be netted or gaffed. If a net is not available, the fish may be grabbed by the gills or flopped onto the bank. This is not recommended, however, when using extremely small hooks or a light-test leader.

After unhooking the catch, some fishermen place the right thumb inside the trout's mouth and with pressure of the left hand, break the fish's neck, allowing it to bleed freely. If he decides to release the fish, he first wets both hands under water, then with the thumb and forefinger, holds the trout by the jaw in the water and removes the hook carefully, letting it swim away unharmed. A dry hand touching the fish's body, squeezing it accidentally or dropping it into the water from a height, will eventually kill it.

Dry flies are used when the angler detects numerous insects flying near the surface of the water or when the fish appear to be feeding on the surface. A dry fly rod has a "hard" ac-

**TURN PAGE**

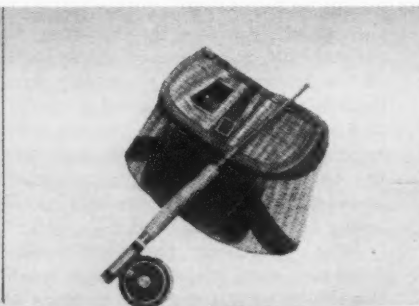


The use of artificial flies eliminates trying to buy or find natural bait. Not only are they effective lures in fresh water, but they're dynamite in salt water

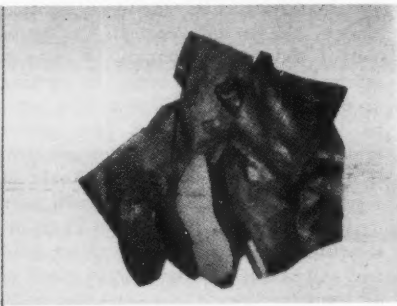




Both the automatic and manual reels are excellent fly casters



To the fly fisherman, a creel is an important piece of gear



Cleat or felt-soled hip boots give the wader sure footing

## BARBS (cont.)

tion, allowing the light line and lure to be thrown into the wind. Dry flies are cast upstream and care must be taken to make the fly land on the water lightly. As his "bait" floats back with the current, the slack in the line is rapidly taken up. With this procedure the angler is prepared to set the hook immediately if a fish rises to take the fly.

Dry fly casting is most effective in the early morning or late evening hours. If the weather is hot, small dry flies are best and even the tiniest hook in a fly will hold the largest fish if it catches in the tongue or along the lips. Small hooks, #22s or #24s, have a wicked grip after the captured trout discovers his gift of feathers has a steel barb hidden underneath.

It is advisable to keep out of sight when fishing a dry fly. Fish can see an angler from a distance, they can hear him walk around in the shallow water, and any sight or sound will cause a dive for cover. In approaching small pools, the angler creeps up to the lower edge, sits down if possible, and flicks his fly to the desired place on the water without slapping the surface with the rod and tip line. If a trout rises and is missed, a short interval should be allowed before casting again in order to rest the fish and allow the fright to pass. Trout actually hooked and lost, rarely come back the same day, unless they are the freshly planted variety from a hatchery.

There are times when fish are seen boiling near the surface, feeding on nymph, the pupa stage in an insect's life. An artificial nymph coated with sinking-compound is cast out and allowed to sink all the way to the bottom, then raised with small jerks, just as a real nymph reacts in the current.

When fishing with dry flies, lines should be greased to make them float. Dry flies should be treated with a dry-fly oil to make them float in rough water. Fish slime frequently makes a

dry fly sink, so it pays to whip the fly out until it is dry and re-oil it, before the next cast.

Floating bug fishing is a great deal like dry fly casting except that the bug is allowed to float quietly for a few moments, then is jerked, followed by a series of smaller jerks, making it appear to be struggling in an effort to get off the top of the water. Sometimes fish strike when the lure first hits the water, so the fisherman must be ready at all times to set the hook quickly. Bass usually like a noise lure on the surface, making the "pooping bugs" effective.

For continued success in fishing any kind of artificial fly or bug, the fisherman should study and watch the actions of real insects when they fall or light on the water. The egg-laying species, such as the May fly, dip down and touch the water at intervals. The application of this same action to an artificial May fly makes the lure almost irresistible to a feeding trout, salmon or bass in the Springtime. Live locusts and beetle-type bugs usually land on the water with a splash and lie still momentarily before they struggle to get off the water. Apparently these insects realize that, by moving about, they will attract attention and place themselves in danger. They often lie still and float with the current, awaiting a chance to grab the first solid ob-

ject and climb to safety.

In using this principle of bait stillness, the sportsman should never allow the fly to move faster than the normal speed of the current. He should lay his line and leader on the water so that each portion moves at the same rate of speed as the lure. When casting across current, it is possible that the fly will land in quiet water while the line is swiftly carried away by the current, thereby dragging the fly at an unnatural rate of speed. This can be avoided by holding the rod tip high or by throwing loops in the line to permit a brief natural float.

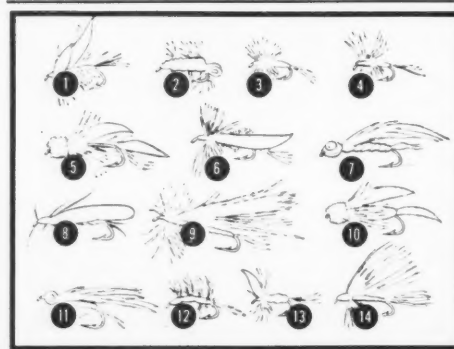
Some fish follow lures a long way before they hit. During this interval the fish must not become suspicious of the lure. Good wrist action on the rod is frequently the answer to this problem. The right amount of motion given to the lure is possible to determine after a study of the live insects themselves.

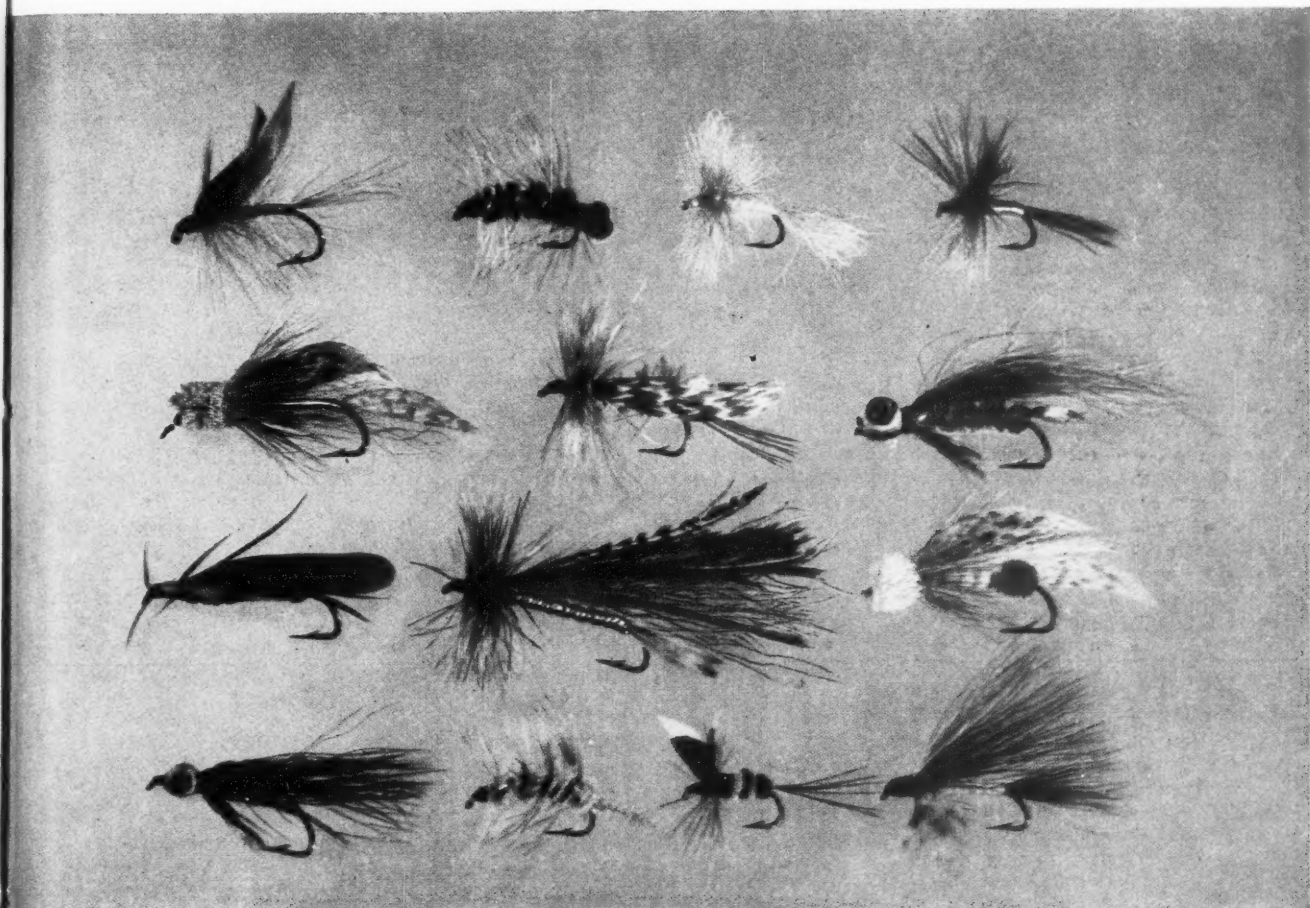
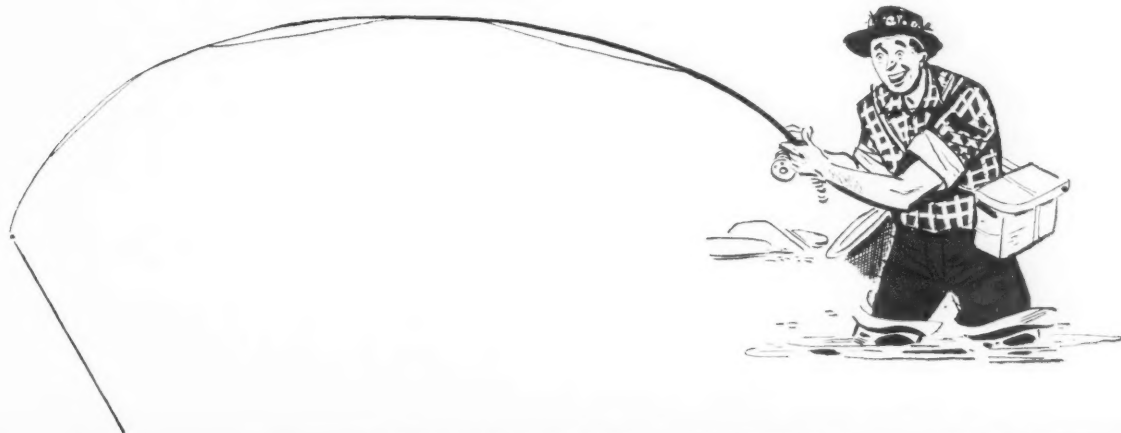
The use of artificial flies and lures does eliminate trying to buy or find natural bait. It is a clean way to fish and inexpensive in the long run because most lures may be used over and over again.

Fly casting has continued to grow in popularity, possibly because every stream or lake, every lure and every fish offers a new challenge for even the most veteran of fishermen. **END**

## Key to Lure illustration on facing page

1. Wickham's Fancy
2. Black Wolly Worm
3. Blonde Wulff
4. Black Wulff
5. Muddler
6. Joe's Hopper
7. Sawtooth Popeye
8. D. B. Salmon Fly
9. Robert Page Lincoln
10. White Muddler
11. Blue Bottle Popeye
12. Green Wolly Worm
13. McGinty
14. Bl Fly





For identification of above lures, see opposite page.

The Fisherman Magazine—Edwin A. Bauer.





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